TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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INDICT FORMER U. S. OFFICIALS IN WAR FRAUD

Grand Jury Names Benedict Crowell and Six Dollar a Year Men in Conspiracy Charges.

Benedict Crowell, former assistant secretary of war, and six other wartime officials of the war department, were charged last week in an indictment returned by a special federal grand jury in Washington, with conspiracy to defraud the government and with delaying and defeating the administration of law.

The seven indicted men were said by the jury to have participated unlawfully in the award of contracts let by the government during the war and after the armistice, involving expenditures totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, and in which some of their number had a pecuniary interest.

Those named as conspirators with Mr. Crowell were:

William A. Starrett of New York, engineer and architect, said to have been a member of the firm af Starrett & Van Vleck and the Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., and later associated with the George A. Fuller Co., general contractors. He was chairman of the war department's committee on emergency construction, connected with the council of national defense.

Morton C. Tuttle of Boston, Mass., said to be general manager of the Aberthaw Construction Co., and formerly a member of the emergency construction committee.

Clemens W. Lundoff of Cleveland, Ohio, said to be vice president and general manager of the Crowell-Lundoff-Little Co., and general manager of the Cleveland Construction Co. He also was a member of the emergency construction committee.

Clair Foster, reported to live in Canada, and formerly associated with the Thompson-Starrett and the George A. Fuller companies, and also with the emergency construction committee.

John H. McGibbons of Baltimore and Chicago, said to have represented a bonding company issuing bonds for contractors and associated during the war with the construction committee.

James A. Mears of Boston and Springfield, Mass., former general manager of Fred T. Ley Co., Inc., general contractors to whom the first contract for construction of a national army cantonment was awarded. He was secretary to the construction committee in the war department during the war.

The indictment was the first of its kind to be returned as a result of the investigations of war frauds initiated by Attorney General Daugherty. Others are expected to follow completion of the presentation of evidence by department of justice agents, which is said to be rapidly approaching the stage required for jury consideration.

After identifying the defendants, the indictment recited at length the emergency situation brought about by the war and the stress under which the government labored, particularly emphasizing the importance to the construction program out of which grew the great army cantonments, huge port terminals, warehouses and hospitals.

Each of the seven defendants, the indictment asserted, "conceived the fraudulent scheme and plan of getting control, for their own gain, profit and benefit, and for the gain, profit and benefit of their past and future clients and employers and their friends, of the administration of the immense emergency construction program of the United States during the war, including the determination of the policy to be followed the form of contract, grossly, unconsciously and fraudulently favorable to the contractors and in a like manner and to the same extent unfavorable to the United States."

Senators Refute "Unbelief" Charge

Are senators Christians?

The charge of Senator John Sharp Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, that most of his colleagues were "nonbelievers" has raised a religious question which led to warm discussions in senate corridors over religious activities of senators. A majority of the senate's membership disagreed with Williams, characterizing his allegation as without foundation.

Both Republicans and Democrats, however, contradicted the charge.

Senator Sheppard, Democrat, Texas, grandson of a Methodist minister, declared Williams was wrong in his estimation of senators.

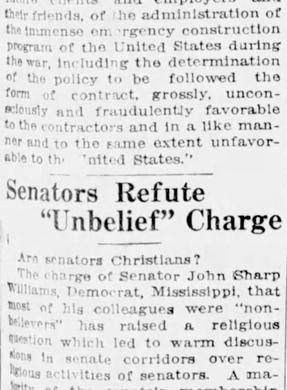
"Almost all members of the senate are church members and church goers and I think they are practical, consistent Christians," he said. "I believe they are Christians in their private lives, as well as in a professional way. I don't know of any body of men in the world who live cleaner private lives than members of the United States senate."

Prince, Broke, Signs in Foreign Legion

Prince Aage, a nephew of Dowager Queen Alexandra of England, left Denmark recently to join the French Foreign Legion—the section of the French army made up of all classes of persons from nobles to derelicts.

The prince lost all his money in recent failure of a bank.

Has nothing to lose courage could



delphia Public

Rum-Fed "Lizzie" Burns Up Road

County Detective Charles Stewart of Pittsburgh, operates the only intoxicated automobile in the world, and asserts he has found a way to make a "filvver do the work of a twin six racing model and display almost human intelligence.

"I fill my 'Lizzie' with that third-rail, 180-proof moonshine, double distilled, which county detectives are always pouring down the sewer," he says, "and she keeps pace with the chief's big black bus and never gets heated up or breaks down. These weak mixtures never stimulated Lizzie. She always had lung trouble until I fed her hooch."

WILSON'S GAINS PLEASE SENATE

Upper House Resolution Sent to Ex-President by Calvin Coolidge.

A remarkable tribute was paid by the senate last week to former President Wilson on the occasion of his 66th birthday when it adopted by acclamation a resolution expressing its "pleasure and joy because of his rapid recovery to good health."

Not a dissenting voice was raised when the resolution was introduced by Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia. It was as follows:

"Whereas, The senate has heard with great pleasure the announcement of the rapid recovery to good health of former President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson: be it,

"Resolved, That the vice president be requested to express to Hon. Woodrow Wilson the pleasure and joy of the senate of the United States because of his rapid recovery to good health."

Vice President Coolidge sent a special messenger to the Wilson home in his private automobile with a copy of the resolution. With the resolution Mr. Coolidge sent the following letter to Mr. Wilson:

"My Dear Mr. Wilson: It gives me great pleasure to be the medium of transmitting the inclosed resolution to you. It was unanimously adopted. To it I wish to add my own felicitations on your recovering good health and my congratulations on the return of another anniversary of your natal day.

"With the greetings of the season, I am,

"Cordially yours
"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Lonely Island Gets News by Wireless

Wireless has come to the rescue of lonely Pitcairn island, which loomed large in fiction and history as the refuge, years ago, of the mutineers of the British sloop Bounty.

Until now the islanders have been compelled to depend for their news of the outside world upon the occasional visits of ships. A wireless plant has just been landed and will do much to relieve the isolation of the island residents. Some of the young men of the island have been learning the Morse code. The men who boarded the ship which landed the plant seemed to have a good knowledge of money value and obtained a good price for their goods, according to the ship's officers.

Death Rate in U. S. Declines in 1921

Declines in death rate from heart diseases, influenza, pneumonia and influenza in all its forms, the three principal causes of death in the United States, were the outstanding features of 1921, which shows the lowest death rate recorded in any year since the beginning of the annual compilations in 1900, the census bureau has announced.

Increases were shown in the rate for cancer, automobile accidents and injuries, diphtheria, typhoid, suicide, homicide and several other causes.

Although the 1921 death rate was 11.6 in each 1,000, compared with 13.1 in 1920, a higher rate for 1922 is indicated in reports for the first six months of this year, showing the rate to be 12.6.

Old Injury to Arm Bothering Explorer

Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, leader of an expedition to the North pole, is having trouble with an arm which was fractured when he took the Gjoa from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean through the Northwest passage from 1903 to 1905.

Captain Amundsen, who is wintering in Alaska, has had an X-ray examination of his arm.

Unable to hear from the schooner Maud, in which he left the states last Summer, through the Fairbanks and Noorvik radio stations in Alaska, Captain Amundsen has sent a message through Stavanger, Norway, to the vessels, which is in the ice 300 miles from Wrangell island in the Arctic ocean.

Captain Amundsen, who left at Wainwright, 100 miles southwest of Point Barrow, a plane in which he hopes to fly over the pole next Summer, said that he spent a pleasant Christmas.

Rum Smugglers Get in 100,000 Cases

Liquor smugglers imported at least 100,000 cases of whisky, worth $10,000,000 at bootleg prices, into the United States in the week just before Christmas, government investigators say.

Prohibition officials admitted a fleet of ships operated by smugglers has been making safe landings because prohibition navy vessels are confined to within the three-mile limit for purposes of seizure.

WALLACE SEES GOOD YEAR FOR FARMERS AHEAD

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Believes That 1923 Holds Bright Prospects for Agrarians.

Better times for the farmers of the country are foreseen for 1923 by Secretary Wallace, who, in a recent statement reviewed agricultural conditions of 1922 and set forth the prospects for the new year. In his statement Mr. Wallace said:

"Twelve months ago most of the six million farmers of the United States were starting on the long, hard climb out of the valley of economic depression. They have not yet attained the heights which are bathed in the grateful sunshine of prosperity. Some, indeed, have fallen by the way. Others are still in the valley. Nevertheless, as we stop a bit and look backward we can see that very considerable ground has been gained by the great majority, and we can enter the New Year with renewed hope and with that courage which comes from the realization that we are really making progress.

"A year ago, when speaking of the prospects for farming in 1922, I said that while there was no reason to expect boom times for the farmer in the near future, there was promise of better times, both for the farmer and for those whose business is largely dependent upon him. The year has brought fulfillment of that promise. Speaking generally, times are better, much better, than a year ago, both for agriculture and for industry.

"Crops have been good, on the whole. Prices of the major crops are mostly considerably higher. While there has been a corresponding advance in the prices of the things the farmer must buy, the total sum which farmers will receive for the crops of this year is greater by a billion and a half dollars or more than that which they received for the crops last year. This will certainly mean better times on the farm, and farm folks will be able to ease up a little on the grinding economy they were forced to practice the preceding year.

"The labor cost of producing the crops of 1922 was still further reduced. There were some substantial reductions in freight rates. Much helpful legislation has been enacted and more will be this Winter. Interest rates are lower and the credit strain has been eased. This has made it possible for many farmers who were rather heavily involved to refund their obligations and get themselves in condition to win through.

"There are still some dark spots. In some sections weather conditions were unfavorable and crops were short, and farmers in these sections are having a very hard time of it. Freight rates are still too high, especially for those who must pay for a long haul to the market.

"Taxes are high, but this is largely due to the increase in local taxes, over which farmers themselves must exercise control.

"There has been gratifying growth in farmers' co-operative marketing associations, and more of them are being organized on a sound basis.

"Aside from the help which has been given by legislation and by administration activities, strong economic forces are at work to restore a more normal relation between agriculture and other industries.

"The peril in the agricultural depression is more keenly realized by other groups than ever before, and on every hand a sincere desire is being evidenced to do what can be done safely to help the farmer better his condition.

"Everything considered, we have good reason to expect still better things for agriculture in the year 1923."

INCENDIARY BLAMED FOR ASTORIA BLAZE

Investigation by deputies from the Oregon fire marshal's office investigating the fire which wiped out the business district of Astoria, Dec. 8, has resulted in the finding the fire was of incendiary origin.

It was said clews have been found which will lead to arrests.

FRANCE TURNS DOWN BERLIN'S NON-WAR PACT

Chancellor Cuno of Germany Announces Poincare Government Rejects Proposed Peace Move.

The Franco-German non-war pact proposed by Germany to France through the mediation of a neutral power has been rejected by Premier Poincare.

This statement was made by the German chancellor, William Cuno, in the course of a significant speech before the Hambugh bourse.

The chancellor's revelation was the first official admission that the German government had recently undertaken serious steps to placate French war apprehensions, and incidentally dispose of the recurrent French accusations that Germany was arming for a new war.

The German New Year's non-war pact was proposed to France through the medium of an unnamed power, probably either Switzerland or Holland, and provided for a solemn pledge by all the powers interested in the Rhine that none of them should wage war on the others for a generation, without active authorization of their people as expressed through a popular referendum in all the countries involved.

The German government stipulated that a world power which was not interested in the Rhine should be guardian of this pledge.

Such an obligation, Chancellor Cuno stated, would commit each nation which was a party to the pact to a peace policy and would afford the most secure guarantee conceivable.

"To my regret," said the chancellor, "France has seen fit to reject our proposal."

The major part of the chancellor's speech was devoted to a discussion of reparations and their effect on the national and international situation.

He gave the barest outlines of the new German proposals, declaring that the government had decided to name a definite sum which it believed it would be able to pay off through the aid of a system of diplomatic and foreign loans.

Sees No Originality by Plane Engineers

The French ace of aces, Lieutenant Charles Nungessor, after a visit to the aeronautic show declared all the features of the new planes are marvels of perfection but that engineers are not spending enough effort to develop originality. He said that what the plane needs is a Diesel engine and a more pliable frame.

Speaking of aviation of the future Nungessor said, "I see a small airplane of the two seated type, capable of being used alike in sports and an aerial promenade. It will be inexpensive, use little fuel and will be as silent as a good automobile. The piloting gear will be simple and the plane will stand on water or land and rise from either. Each part will be standardized and manufactured in series like the popular automobiles."

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Increase Is Shown in November Taxes

Income and profits taxes collected during November amounted to $33,624,324, or approximately $4,000,000 more than in October, but $25,068,737 less than in November last year, figures compiled at the treasury show.

Estate taxes also fell off as compared with November a year ago, amounting to $6,981,625 as against $10,266,402 in November, 1921. In October the estate taxes yielded $7,673,326.

There was a small increase over November, 1921, shown in the taxes collected last month on tobacco. The treasury received $24,405,787 from that source last month while a year ago receipts from the same taxes amounted to $22,600,979. October collections of tobacco taxes were about $400,000 greater than those for November.

HUGHES SUGGESTS WAY TO DECIDE REPARATIONS

Taught Edison Telegraphy

—Pacific and Atlantic Photo.

J. C. WARD, veteran telegraph operator who gave Thomas Edison his first lessons in the Morse code and who was General Grant's operator during the Civil war, wants to retire after 40 years of service with the Postal Telegraph Co. at Visalia, Cal. When 16 years old Edison was a newsboy on a train that passed through Mt. Clemens, Mich., daily where Ward, then 18, was operator. Edison would run into the operating room and take a lesson while the train stopped.

SEEKS BILLION FOR GERMANS

Bill in House Requests Credit for Purchase of U. S. Material.

A bill providing for a credit of $1,000,000,000 to Germany for the purchase of American products has been introduced in the senate by Senator Bursum, Republican, New Mexico.

The measure was framed by William Wallace Brauer of New York, formerly a cattle exporter, who has claimed to have a contract with the German government to negotiate a loan from the United States and for the last two years has spent most of his time in Washington in behalf of the proposition.

The bill provides that the treasury shall raise the money by the sale of bonds. Germany would pay interest at the rate of five per cent and give its bonds as security.

The credit may be extended to an amount of not to exceed $50,000,000 in any one month or $350,000,000 in any one year. Purchases of foodstuffs and raw materials would be supervised by the treasury, which would make the payments direct to the producers.

It is stipulated that the foodstuffs or raw materials so purchased shall be shipped to their destinations in vessels of American registry whenever they are available.

The bill was referred to the finance committee. Although a great many members of congress probably will support the bill, it is not regarded as having much prospect of passage.

RAILROAD EXECUTIVE IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Alexander Hilton, vice president of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, who has been suffering a nervous breakdown, died on Dec. 25. He was well known among railroad executives of the country and for years was a leading figure in the Southwest in transportation circles.

ROBBER MAKES RUM PAY AND RETURNS LOOT

Makes Good Promise to Give Back Jewelry Stolen to Finance Bootlegging.

Last October a polite bandit held up the jewelry store of A. Sains in Minneapolis, took about $1,000 worth of jewelry and apologized to Sains, stating he needed the loot to pawn to raise money to start in the bootlegging business.

"I'll return all this if I make good as a bootlegger," he said.

Police Chief Frank Semmer received a package recently which when opened deluged a stream of watches, rings, necklaces and other jewelry on his desk. The package came from Pittsburgh and a letter enclosed said the valuables should be returned to Sains. There was no explanation until Sains recalled the words of the bandit.

"I am glad he succeeded. He's an honest man," said the jeweler.

Russian Taxi Fare Is 500,000 Rubles

Automobile taxicabs operated by private owners have appeared in Moscow, but the tariff is so high that on several occasions the government has issued warnings to the public to beware of extortion. The street cars, about the cheapest thing in Moscow, are always crowded to such an extent that foreign visitors never consider riding in them. The carfare is now 500,000 Soviet rubles, or about two cents.

The four-wheeled drosky, drawn by one or two horses, which never ceased operation even during the revolution, and the sleigh when snow is on the ground, continues to be the most popular way of getting about the city. The drosky drivers insist upon a fare about 15 times more than the street car charge. The taxicabs are patronized chiefly by speculators who are interested in daily transactions of billions or trillions of rubles, and who care little about what they spend.

MOSLEMS TOLD TO CONCILIATE

Child Flays Defiant View of Kemalists; Court Rule Is Fought.

The United States has expressed stern criticism of Turkey's defiant attitude.

At a recent session of the Near East peace conference Ambassador Child, American observer, issued a warning that Turkey will align herself with other nations which have repudiated their obligations if she wipes out all the capitulations and does not grant something instead of a guarantee of her treaty pledges. Ambassador Child's remarks were gratifying to the allies who regarded the address as advice to Turkey not to isolate herself as Russia has done.

Japan Joins With U. S.

Japan, which herself was obliged during a long period to accord the same extra territorial privileges to foreigners as Turkey, intervened in the role of mediator. Baron Hayashi counselled Turkey to be patient and conciliatory. He recalled the many long years which passed before Japan succeeded in freeing herself from capitulations. Freedom had finally been attained with the help of the European nations.

He pleaded with Ismet Pasha to adopt an attitude similar to that of Japan; he was certain Turkey would receive every help as she entered into her new relations with the European powers, but such assistance necessarily was dependent upon a more conciliatory attitude by Turkey. He urged the Angora statesmen to bring in counter-proposals which would receive careful examination.

Insists on Allied Court.

Europe and America insist that special courts, upon which foreign judges sit, must administer justice to foreigners in Mustapha Kemel's republic. Ismet Pasha declares that such courts would be an infringement on Turkish sovereignty. In fact, he reiterated, this declaration so often that Lord Curzon retorted:

"I beg that Ismet Pasha wrap up and place carefully away in a cupboard, this question of Turkish sovereignty which nobody wishes in the least to offend. Turkey is not the only country which enjoys sovereignity; many other powers have it, and frequently greater powers than Turkey submit to international tribunal without fear of impairing their sovereign rights.

Laws Badly Analyzed.

"The plain truth is Turkish laws are based on Moslem law and were drawn by Moslem jurists and theologians. The judges are uneducated, poorly paid and dilatory. The same is true of the police and the whole mechanism of Turkish justice is defective. Under Turkish courts foreigners cannot conduct business in Turkey, and it will be impossible for Turkey alone to get the machinery, transport and food necessary for her reconstruction and development."

Must Quit Smoking or Go to Prison

On condition that he abstain from smoking cigarets for three years, that he attend Sunday school regularly and at least one church service a month, and that he support his three-year-old child, Harvey Vaughan, Muncie, Ind., convicted on the charge of stealing Mayor John C. Quick's automobile, will not have to serve his sentence of from three to five years in the reformatory, Judge Clarence Dearth announced.

When Vaughan made his plea for leniency he brought tears to the eyes of the judge. Vaughan agreed to the conditions of the suspended sentence.

WOULD CREATE FINANCE BOARD TO MAKE PLAN

Secretary of State Has Scheme to Take European Economic Conditions From Politics.

A suggestion that an independent commission of men competent in financial affairs could accomplish more than a general international conference toward solution of all the European reparations tangle was put forward by Secretary Hughes last week in the first public pronouncement on the economic crisis to come from responsible officials of the administration at Washington.

The secretary, who spoke before the American Historical association, added he had "no doubt" distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission, which he said might well be kept free from any responsibility to foreign offices or any duty to obey political instructions. Once advantage had been taken of the opportunities thus afforded, he said, "the avenues of American helpfulness cannot fail to open hopefully."

Referring to suggestions that the United States assume the role of arbiter in the reparations dispute, Hughes said a sufficient answer to that was the fact "that we have not been asked." He went on to say he didn't believe this government should take such a burden of responsibility.

Not European Problems.

The secretary recognized that the question of German reparations lay at the root of any economic settlement. Problems abroad, he said, are world problems and could not be disposed of "by calling them European." He said the United States would "view with disfavor measures which, instead of producing reparations would threaten disaster" and said no one could foresee the recent disaster. He said no one could foresee the serious consequences which might ensue if unfavorable means were adopted to obtain reparations from Germany.

The text of Hughes discussion follows:

"Economic problems in Europe give us the greatest concern. They long have received the earnest consideration of the administration. It is idle to say we are not interested in these problems, for we are deeply interested from an economic standpoint, as our credits and markets are involved, and from a humanitarian standpoint, as the heart of the American people goes out to those in distress. We cannot dispose of these problems by calling them European, for they are world problems, and we cannot escape the injurious consequences of failure to settle them.

"They are, however, European problems in the sense that they cannot be solved without the consent of European governments. We cannot consent for them. The key to the settlement is in their hands, not in ours.

Reparations at Root.

"The crux of the European situation lies in the settlement of reparations. There will be no adjustment of other needs, however pressing, until a definite and accepted basis for the discharge of reparations claims has been fixed. It is futile to attempt to erect any economic structure in Europe until the foundation is laid.

"How can the United States help in this matter? We are not seeking reparations. We are indeed asking for the reimbursement of the costs of our army of occupation; and, with good reason, for we have maintained our army in Europe at the request of the allies and of Germany and under an agreement that its cost should be a first charge on the amounts paid by Germany. Others have been paid and we have not been paid.

"But we are not seeking general reparations. We are bearing our own burden and, through our loans, a large part of Europe's burden in addition. No demands of ours stand in the way of a proper settlement of the reparations question.

Our Obligations No Bar.

"Of course we hold the obligations of European governments and there has been much discussion abroad and here with respect to them. There has been a persistent attempt ever since the armistice to link up the debts owing to our government with reparations or with projects of cancellation. This attempt was resisted in a determined manner under the former administration and under the present one.

"The matter is plain enough from our standpoint. The capacity of Germany to pay is not affected by any indebtedness of any of the allies to us. That indebtedness does not diminish Germany's capacity and its removal would not increase her capacity. For example, if France had been able to finance her part in the war without borrowing from us, that is, by taxation and internal loans, the problem of what Germany could pay would be exactly the same. Moreover, so far as debtors to the United States are concerned they have unsettled credit balances and their condition and capacity to pay cannot be determined properly until the amount that can be realized on these credits for reparations has been determined.

Not in President's Hands.

"The administration also must consider the difficulty arising from the fact that the question of these obligations which we hold and what

Continued on Page Three

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THERE IS A NOTE OF OPTIMISM IN THE AIR. You can't catch it from the radio; it is not broadcasted that way. It comes through the minds of men, many of them leaders in thought and action. Optimism is a good tune with which to begin 1923.

We need the hallelujahs of hope for stimulating purposes and the sobriety of the long meter doxology to make us mindful of the source of our blessings and opportunities.

Lloyd George says 1922 testifies to many striking symptoms of recovering sanity on the part of tortured continents. It has been a mad world to live in. Who was to blame? The former premier answers, "everybody and nobody." Mankind had just passed through the most nerve-racking experience in all history. This man, who played a great part in the nerve-racking experiences, testifies that 1922 has restored composure.

If Lloyd George is right then we have passed through the worst of the war's aftermath.

Spirit of Anarchy Passing.

Philip Gibbs, noted war correspondent and impressive English writer since the big war ended, sees 1923 opening with brighter prospects than its predecessor. This is a new note for Mr. Gibbs. He has written many pessimistic letters for the public to read. In some of them the gloom was depressing.

Now this English writer finds that anarchy has been checked and menaces of war have been averted. He tells us that if we look around the world today we shall see in a broad way of speaking the forces of conciliation and good sense are gaining slightly but surely over their adversaries.

What a happy situation to contemplate, the forces of good sense gaining the ascendancy. There is hope in this. When good sense gets back on the job—and good sense means common sense—the mad rampage we have been through will come to a sudden end. When we get back under the governing influence of common sense we shall have common honesty.

It's a bright outlook.

Courage for Farmers.

Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, sees better times for American farmers during the present year.

Elsewhere on this page appears the secretary's review of the situation, in which he tells of the progress made toward "getting out of the woods" in 1922. He concludes his statement with this encouraing paragraph:

"Everything considered, we have good reason to expect still better things for agriculture in the year 1923."

There is not a good American in the country who will not hope that the secretary of agriculture has full justification for his optimistic report. American farmers have had a hard row to hoe. It used to be the custom of the non-farming American to say with careless unconcern, "no matter what happens the farmer has his living." The time for this sort of talk has gone by. We might as well say of the business man who goes into bankruptcy, "he had his living while he was on his way."

The public is learning that there cannot be genuine prosperity in this country if the farmer has no share in it.

It is the hope of this paper, as it is the hope of every American who wants to see the country again enjoying wholesome prosperity, that 1923 will bring deserved success to the American farmer.

Obstacles to Peace.

Europe doesn't want another big war. Even if it were desired there is no money with which to finance it. Furthermore, the men who would have to do the fighting have no heart for war. It is not even probable that the French soldier could be forced to enter another conflict, except for the protection of his own country.

But notwithstanding the lack of desire for war there is not that peace which is necessary to bring normal conditions to Europe and to the world. The big obstacle to such a peace and prosperous conditions is German reparations. The premiers of the big countries are meeting this week. Among the big fellows there will be men with conciliatory minds, but none of them will represent France, if France's present apparent official attitude is maintained throughout the conference.

In a speech of a few days ago Secretary Hughes suggested an international economic commission to deal with the question of reparations. If reports are true France is opposed to this suggestion.

Voice of the Administration.

Mr. Hughes' suggestion was unmistakably the voice of the Washington administration.

Last week Senator Borah, one of the bitter opponents of the League of Nations and all "foreign entanglements," proposed that President Harding call an economical conference to deal with world finances. The proposal met with strong opposition for the reason that President Harding and the state department were already sending out "feelers" with the hope of being invited to take a hand in the settlement of foreign questions.

Senator Borah's proposal was attached to the naval bill, and it was in a way to be fought with the full force of the administration because of the danger that it would upset arrangements already in the making. Being convinced of this Senator Borah withdrew his proposal.

If it it humanly possible for the United States to bring about this economic betterment of the world, without involving the nation in foreign political affairs, the public may rest assured that it will be done.

As between the administration, representing the more than sixteen million people who put it in power through their votes, and the small minority that is trying to run the government, we may safely pin our faith to the former.

U. S. BUSINESS INCREASE FOR 1922 IS GOOD

Government Survey for 11 Months Shows Better Conditions in Most Lines of Commerce.

Stock taking of the nation's domestic business for the last year gives "a feeling of satisfaction," as to progress made, the department of commerce said in an end-of-the-year statement, and added, "there are no serious obstacles in sight which should hinder further advances" in the early new year.

Optimism, born of the accomplishments of the last few months, which many officials of the government regard as a remarkable strengthening of the economic fabric, is evident and the statement, noted production of manufactured commodities averaged 50 per cent larger than in 1921.

The farmer received approximately 17 per cent more for his products than in 1921 and the total volume of agricultural products was worth a much greater sum than that of a year ago.

Foreign Trade in Slump.

"Unsettled conditions in foreign countries, particularly in Europe," the statement continued, "still are depressing our trade and, to some extent, have kept prices of agricultural products below the level of other commodities. But within the last two months this condition has been relieved to some extent."

Although dealing only briefly with foreign trade the review said American exports had dropped 16 per cent compared with last year, but the comparison was on a basis of 11 months and represented a "long climb" from a poor start. Imports to Sept. 22, when the new tariff law was effective, were slightly above last year and indications are, it was said unofficially, the year's total may exceed last year's by a small margin.

The total volume of building ordinarily a measure of the country's business health, was 52 per cent larger the first 11 months of this year than in the corresponding period last year and the prediction was made that the year's record will exceed that of 1919. The 1922 contracts for 11 months also represented a much greater expenditure of money than for all of 1921, it was said.

General Trade Much Better.

There was a genuine swell in the volume of general trade, says the summary, which mentioned a six per cent greater sale by mail order business and a 13 per cent increase in business by chain stores, declines appearing only in isolated lines.

Increaes in prodiction with reduction of immigration was said to have taken care of the unemployment situation and labor shortages were reported in many localities, although this condition was not general. It was added work appears to be waiting for most laborers who sought it.

The year's progress was reported to have changed a huge surplus of freight cars into a shortage. This shortage was general, it was stated, despite a lower percentage of cars under repair. Freight movements were described as satisfactory.

One of the chief benefits derived by the farmer through the economic changes of the 12 months was the increase in his purchasing power, says the review, which called attention to a decline of 10 per cent in wholesale and five per cent in retail prices.

All Industries Gaining.

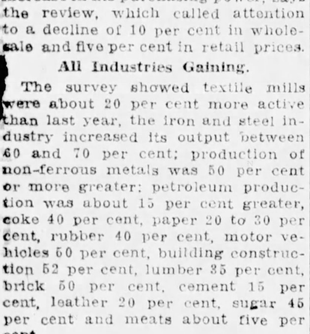
The survey showed textile mills were about 20 per cent more active than last year, the iron and steel industry increased its output between 60 and 70 per cent; production of non-ferrous metals was 50 per cent or more greater; petroleum production was about 15 per cent greater, coke 40 per cent, paper 20 to 30 per cent, rubber 40 per cent, motor vehicles 50 per cent, building construction 52 per cent, lumber 35 per cent, brick 50 per cent, cement 15 per cent, leather 20 per cent, sugar 45 per cent and meats about five per cent.

The only declines of outstanding importance were seven per cent in bituminous coal and 47 per cent in anthracite, due to the strike. They were more than offset, it was added, by the generally higher level of production in all other lines.

Final estimates of the wheat crop showed it to have been about 41,000,000 bushels, five per cent greater than last year. Prices ranged generally higher.

Big crops of corn and oats marked the year, each being larger than in the preceding season. The corn crop was 178,000,000 bushels greater and oats about 137,000,000 bushels more than 1921. Prices were higher.

Paul S. Megrue



If You're Rundown With Lowered Vitality Try This:

Cincinnati, Ohio—"Some years ago I suffered from lowered vitality and liver trouble. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now have excellent health. I can never forget what this valuable remedy has done for me and can recommend it for all rundown conditions caused from overwork or for sluggish liver." —Paul S. Megrue, 5561 Madison road.

Health is your most valuable asset. Do not neglect it. Go at once to your neighborhood drug store and get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. or write for free medical advice.

—Advertisement.

King of Egypt Visits Azrar Mosque

The king of Egypt and his prime minister are shown on the occasion of their first visit to mosque of Al Azrar. The king's reception was most cordial, his path being strewn with roses wherever he went.

DEMOCRATS REALIZING LOSS RESULTING FROM DEFEAT OF POMERENE

Democratic leaders are just beginning to realize the nature and extent of their loss in the defeat of Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio for re-election.

For they not only see eliminated a man who two months ago was generally regarded as sure to be an outstanding figure in the next pre-convention campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, but they increasingly realize the meaning of his removal from the senate and the Democratic councils in the national capital.

Practically from the beginning of his service 12 years ago, Pomerene took his place as one of the most valuable members of the Democratic side. He was given assignments to three of the most important committees of the senate—foreign relations, interstate commerce and banking and currency.

Had Voice in Treaties.

He became an authority on matters handled by these committees. As a member of the foreign relations committee he had a hand in drafting many treaties. As a member of the interstate commerce committee he became an expert in railroad legislation and was a member of the subcommittee which drafted the present Esch-Cummins act. As a member of the banking and currency committee he played an important part in shaping the federal reserve bank law, the farm loan law, and other important measures.

Because he is by nature a conservative he became a stabilizing influence for his party when the Democrats were in control of congress. His advice was constantly sought and his influence was exerted in a quiet but effective manner.

Usefulness Increased.

When the Republicans regained control of the senate four years ago, Pomerene's usefulness to his party increased rather than diminished because he stood out as the leading Democratic senator from the North. And when the Harding landslide of 1920 left him as head of a small group of six Northern Democrats in the senate, talk of his availability for the presidential nomination in 1924 increased.

That such a career should now be blighted by defeat is regarded by the Ohio senator's admirers as little short of a tragedy.

FAMOUS HOTEL, SCENE OF NOTABLE EVENTS IN SOUTH, IS RAZED

Closing of the Planters hotel in St. Louis marked the passing of a hostelry replete with tradition of the Middle West, and particularly the Southland. The "old Planters house," in which history has been made, will be converted into an office building.

Typewriters will click in rooms where presidents slept, office boys will hustle across floors once strode by stately banqueters and business men will plan battles of dollars in rooms in which political battles have been won and lost, and in which the capture of Camp Jackson was planned in 1861.

The Planters, one of the best known hotels in the South and Middle West, was built by Evarist Maury in 1817. It then was a two-story frame structure, and it early acquired a reputation for the fine "oats and hay" given guests' horses. The name was changed to "The Planters House" in 1841, when a four-story structure was built at a cost of $100,000. This was acclaimed a "veritable palace." In 1894 the present structure was completed at a cost of $1,800,000 under its original name "Planters Hotel."

In the '40's and '50's the hostelry was the center of the social life of this section. Planters of the North and South took their families there for the Winter to taste the joys of the hotel's hospitality. The women, with their hoop skirts, gathered in circles in the parlors to quilt and embroider.

After supper the tables were cleared, the carpets folded, the gas jets in their huge glass chandeliers lighted, and the beauties of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama assembled for the minuet and the Virginia reel. There were Northerners too, but not in proportion to the number of Southern guests.

Stirring moments were brought to the Planters by the Civil war. Here Frank P. Blair and Nathaniel Lyon conferred preceding the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861. On June 11, 1861, the conference which resulted in the fight of "brother against brother" in Missouri was held at the Planters, when Lyon dramatically declared his loyalty to the North, and departed to enlist Missourians in the federal army.

MEN VAIN AS WOMEN, PHOTOGRAPHER SAYS

ly and derisively to themselves when they catch the womenfolk tidivating and "making up" before the mirror, for, in the opinion of Walter Stoneham, who has photographed more than 2,000 famous British people, including King George, and altogether some 25,000 others, mostly men, they are quite as vain as women.

In a lecture to the city of London branch of the Y. M. C. A. he gave some interesting and amusing anecdotes culled from his many years experience as a society photographer.

"What would you think," he asked his audience, "if you opened a dressing room door one morning to find within the high officer whom you were about to photograph standing in front of the mirror removing the curling pins from his mustache?

"Men talk about their women folk 'touching up,' etc., but I can assure you that men are just as bad."

Referring to the famous people that he had photographed, Mr. Stoneham said that best of all sitters was Lloyd George. One must admit that his was the face of a genius.

Although he has photographed over 25,000 people, he had never come across two faces absolutely alike.

Society Protesting Vulgar Dance Music

Formation of a society to suppress suggestive song and dance music with the co-operation of prominent orchestra leaders in New York hotels and restaurants has been started by Louis Chaliff, dancing instructor. He recently complained to Mrs. George W. Loft, deputy police commissioner, that the objectionable steps in modern dancing resulted chiefly from vulgar music.

The new society plans to review popular song and dance music as fast as it is published for distribution to orchestra leaders, dance hall proprietors, dancing teachers and music stores.

NEARLY 80,000 LOSE JOBS IN SHORT TIME

Wage Saving of 150 Million Annually Seen as Promise of Republicans Is Met.

How President Harding is making good his 1920 campaign pledge to cut down the number of government employes is plainly shown in the latest annual report of the United States civil service commission.

Between Dec. 31, 1920, and June 30, 1922, a period of 18 months, the report shows, the total number of employes in the classified and unclassified services of the government was reduced from 640,175 to 560,863.

This was a reduction of 79,312, or an average cut of 4,406 a month for the 18 months.

As a matter of fact, practically all the cutting occurred after March 4, 1921, when President Harding took office, so that the average monthly reduction for the first fifteen months of the Harding administration was 5,287.

Considering the fact that Harding did not become President until nearly 29 months after the ending of the war, Nov. 11, 1918, and that the Wilson administration claimed to have already made all the cuts possible during that period, this showing is regarded as remarkable.

But the President is still unsatisfied. Employes are constantly being quietly dropped from the government rolls and by March 4, 1922, it is likely that more than 100,000 will have been dropped during the first two years of the Harding administration.

In fact, the big department appropriation bills pending in Congress and based on the recommendations of General H. M. Lord, the President's budget director, call for reductions in the civilian personnel of the government service totaling more than 20,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922.

Crediting the Harding administration with a cut of 100,000 employes at an average salary of $1,500 each, it will be seen that within two years the federal treasury and the taxpayers of the country will have been saved an annual expenditure of $150,000,000 in salaries alone.

TAPS ON PANE OF OLD HOUSE BARE TRAGEDY

Shunned Home of Recluses Entered; One Sister Dead, Another Starving.

The tapping of a finger upon a window pane in the "house of the two sisters" in the Bronx, recently, called into the ramshackle house the first stranger to enter the doors in 40 years. The stranger, a police officer, found the body of an aged woman, dead of starvation, and a blind sister, calling for help by tapping on the pane.

The blind woman, Amelia Christensen, 82, was weak from malnutrition. Only a few potatoes and a small quantity of milk and $3.75 in a package were found in the dark house. Losinde Christensen, the 75-year-old sister, was dead upon a bed in another room.

Residents of the neighborhood had shunned the house, known all about as "the house of the two sisters." For 40 years no one had been seen to enter or leave it. A small lamp burning in the evening, and once, last Summer, the strains of an organ, were the only signs of occupancy.

Boys heard the tapping on the window pane, and frightened, called the police. The blind sister was found, crouching by the window, weak, and in a critical condition. Physicians said she would have died within a few hours had not the boys heard her tapping.

AMERICAN FIRMS BUILD FOR JAPAN

Several Large Jobs Under Way and Others Will Be Let Soon.

Construction work under way in Japan by American contracting firms represents several million yen, with prospects of a much larger volume.

The George A. Fuller Co. has completed several office buildings in Tokio, Yokohama and Kobe and has started on others in the capital. Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston have in hand construction of a hydro-electric plant on the Sho river in Toyama prefecture, which is the largest in Japan, its ultimate capacity being 70,000 kilowats. It is designed to supply industries of the West coast as well as those in larger industrial centers.

The most important new work for which American firms will bid is the building of a small industrial city at Tsurumi, between Tokio and Yokohama, for the Shibaura Engineering Co., which is associated with the General Electric Co., of America.

This firm has decided, owing to lack of space in the vicinity of its present plant, to move to Tsurumi. Besides the buildings there will be water, sewage and street car systems to be installed, as well as the other public utilities that go to make up a modern town.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

SETTLEMENT of German reparations by a disinterested commission of experts, to which this government would appoint a delegate if requested, favored by President Harding if conference of premiers fails, in view of which, and of steps the administration is said to be taking, the amendment to the navy bill calling for an economic' conference was withdrawn by Senator Borah.

Bill providing for a credit of one billion dollars to Germany for purchase of American products introduced by Senator Bursum (Rep., N. M.).

Capper and Lenroot bills favored in discussion of rural credits legislation by senate committee on banking and currency.

The annual postal supply bill, carrying $584,614,191, was reported to the house.

The senate adopted a resolution expressing "pleasure and joy" over the improvement in former President Wilson's health.

Senior federal circuit judges met under the presidency of Chief Justice Taft to consider steps to expedite litigation pending in district and circuit courts throughout the country.

President Harding wrote a letter to Senator Lodge opposing the Borah international conference plan and saying that its adoption would embarrass the administration in efforts "to be helpful" already under way.

A delegation representing the Woodrow Wilson foundation called on the former president to felicitate him on his 66th birthday and inform him that the $1,000,000 fund to advance ideas he advocated was assured of completion.

Administration leaders in senate were reported opposed to the McKellar shipping bill amendments which call for the commercial treaties discriminating against the United States.

President Harding and his cabinet pleased at reports indicating new tariff law has been beneficial in its effect on industry and commerce.

Fear that ship subsidy legislation might lead to raids on the treasury expressed by Senator Capper (Rep., Kas.)

Conrad E. Spens, federal fuel distributor, preliminary to relinquishing his post announced that the bituminous coal situation was "good" and that anthracite production was exceeding expectations.

Legislation authorizing more favorable terms to European nations may be necessary to success of refunding plan and reaching of agreement with debtor nations.

Prince Gelasio Caetani, the new Italian ambassador, presented his credentials to President Harding.

The house completed consideration of the interior appropriation bill which carries $294,000,000, most of it for pensions.

The senate judiciary subcommittee will begin hearings Jan. 10 on proposed constitutional amendments to authorize congress to regulate child labor.

Surveying domestic business conditions, the department of commerce said satisfactory progress had been made last year, with further advances in prospect.

Senator Medill McCormick, back from Europe, says economic situation in Europe is so serious that grave events will befall before end of Winter unless foreign governments adopt wiser policies.

DR. W. F. CRAFTS, REFORMER, DIES

Pneumonia Causes Death of Advocate of Blue Laws in Country.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, 73, superintendent of the International Reform bureau, died in a Washington hospital of pneumonia Dec. 27.

For many years he was active in advocacy of measures before congress to enforce prohibition, prohibit gambling, pugilism, racing and the drug evil.

Dr. Crafts also was an advocate of "blue laws" and strict movie censorship. He was credited with having proposed such enactments as wartime prohibition, the Kenyon red light injunction law and the law forbidding interestate shipment of prize fight films.

Dr. Crafts was a native of Maine and became a Methodist minister, afterwards a Presbyterian. In 1875 he founded the American Sabbath union and in 1895 the International Reform bureau of which he since has been the active head with offices a short distance from the Capitol.

WORKERS' PARTY FIGHTS CAPITAL

Body With Soviet Aims to Seek Support of Labor Unions.

The Workers' Party of America adopted a platform for 1923 at the second session of its convention which avowed that its purpose was to unite American labor in a mass movement against capital. The platform says:

"The Workers' party declares one of its chief immediate tasks to be to inspire in the labor unions a revolutionary purpose and to unite them in a mass movement of uncompromising struggle against capitalism. The work of transforming the labor unions must be carried on inside the existing unions. The Workers' party declares its support of the Red Labor international and adopts as its program for the struggle within the unions the theses of the Red Labor international on the American labor unions.

A resolution calling for open affiliation with the Third International which had been submitted to the convention, was withdrawn by C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, after a discussion on the subject. The sentiment was about equally divided.

Ruthenberg, addressing the convention, said that the cause of the labor party in America was absolutely dependent upon labor unions. Farmers and farm laborers, for whose support of the program a bid was made, might be done without, he said, but the labor unions were indispensable.

One of the planks in the adopted platform said:

"The Workers' party will carry on propaganda to bring to the workers an understanding of the necessity of supplanting the existing capitalist government with a Soviet government.

"The Soviet government of the workers will, because of the same necessity—the necessity of suppressing the capitalists—be a dictatorship of the workers. The government expressing the will of the 30,000,000 workers in the United States will openly use its power in the interest of the workers and against the capitalists.

"It will be the task of that government to take from the capitalists the control and ownership of the raw materials and machinery of production upon which workers are dependent for their life, liberty and happiness and to establish collective ownership."

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

BALTHASAR H. MEYER of Wisconsin has been selected as chairman of the interstate commerce commission for one year. Meyer is the senior member of the commission. He succeeds Charles C. McChord of Kentucky.

It was learned in Washington last week that Germany has proposed that Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany herself, enter into a four-power pact to observe and preserve for the next 30 years European boundaries as they exist.

Although last Christmas was the "driest" Christmas in New York's history, six deaths were attributed by police to bootleg liquor.

It is reported that if Secretary of Interior Fall retires from the cabinet in a short time he will be succeeded by Senator Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, Minnesota, who was defeated for re-election.

Fanned by a gale and a sleet storm, fire swept through the Aris theater in Erie, Pa., last week, leveled the building and practically destroyed three other buildings.

Nine hundred German children were the guests of the American forces in Coblenz at a huge Christmas tree celebration last week.

Greece has refused to accede to the Turkish demand for the withdrawal of the Greek patriarch from Constantinople, regardless of the decision of the allied powers.

The Italian government has extended to June 30, 1923, the temporary exemption from duty on imports of wheat, oats, yellow corn and rye, according to advices to the department of commerce from Commercial Attache MacLean at Rome.

Finance department of the Canadian government reports that savings accounts in Canadian banks increased in November from $1.156,442,453 to $1,167,609,065.

A quarantine, effective January 5, was placed by Governor Small of Illinois on corn shipped into the state from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Connecticut, because of the reported presence in those states of the cron borer.

SALE to the Ford Motor Co. of the coal lands, mining plant and equipment of the Pond Creek Coal Co., situated in Pike county, Kentucky, has been announced. Henry Ford is also reported to have bought 30,000 acres of timber lands in Michigan.

Premier Mussolini of Italy has decided to appoint 24 new senators. They will be chosen from among scientists, men of letters, artists and politicians.

Dr. Emile Coue, French exponent of auto-suggestion, will hold clinics in New York this month besides visiting and lecturing in Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland.

French war ministry denied reports last week that orders had been issued to French reservists to prepare for military duty on the German frontier.

Authorities began questioning crews of every ship reaching ports last week when reports were circulated that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, noted slacker, had left Germany on a merchant vessel and was en route to a gulf port.

Henry A. Dix of New York has "sold" his concern to his employes, six of whom will have charge of it. His company does more than $1,000,000 worth of business a year. Instead of getting money for the deal, Dix loaned the employes $250,000 on which to do business.

More than 30 persons are suffering burns and injuries resulting from a dust explosion and fire in the mill of the Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co. in Kansas City.

Safe crackers blackjacked the night watchman, blew the safe and escaped with $40.000 from the Harlem office of the New York Edison company recently.

Former President Wilson quietly observed his 66th birthday at his home in Washington on Dec. 28.

Albert H. Washburn, American minister to Austria, has been appointed a delegate to the commission of jurists created by the Washington armament conference, and now in session at The Hague revising international rules of war.

SPIRIT of America must not tolerate an arraying of class against class, sectional animosity or religious prejudice, Will H. Hays, director general of the motion picture industry, declared recently in a speech at Kansas City.

A movement to promote Judge John M. Killits of the United States district court in Toledo to the supreme bench, to succeed Justice Pitney, is receiving strong support in Washington.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt was distinctly better last week. She was able to leave her bed and lunch with the members of her household.

Many ships were tossed ashore and lives were lost as the result of gales raging off the shores of England and France last week.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, national college fraternity, became the largest organization of its kind when a convention, in session in Detroit, voted charters to two more chapters.

Former Greek Premier Venizelos, head of the Greek delegation in the Near East peace conference, has warned his government to be ready for a renewal of the war against Turkey.

Investigations by a federal grand jury of a bachelors' dinner in the fashionable Racquet and Tennis club in New York, at which liquor was alleged to have flowed freely, brought indictment of 13 men including four members of the La Montagne family, prominent in society.

Provisions for the building of a Summer White House for the use of the President of the United States, are made in the will of J. Wilson Leakin, Baltimore lawyer.

The $16 minimum wage scale for women in the California mercantile industries was sustained in an order entered by the state industrial welfare commission.

Employment situation in this country is encouraging and prospects are bright for the remainder of the Winter, a survey just completed by the employment service of the department of labor shows.

"LAME DUCKS" TO LIMP ALONE

President Harding Refuses to Give Jobs to Defeated Candidates.

"Lame ducks are out of luck," is the comment of those close to the White House concerning prospects for defeated congressional candidates continuing their connection with the government payroll under the Harding administration.

These authorities say the President has adopted the policy of declining to "take care" of limping members of the senate and house by giving them comfortable berths at lucrative salaries on federal boards and bureaus.

If the information proves correct some of the ablest men in congress, defeated for renomination or re-election this year, must either go home or start making a living without the aid of Uncle Sam.

Pomerene Disappointed.

Several of them, moreover, are among the President's best friends. Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, for instance, has been frequently said to be slated for the job of postmaster general after March 4. When Will Hays resigned that job, reports had it the place would go to Senator New if he were defeated for renomination by Albert J. Beveridge. Periodically since those reports have been circulated.

During the late Fall campaign the rumor was frequently heard that should Senator Atlee Pomerene be defeated for re-election in Ohio the President, who for six years was his colleague in the senate, would appoint him to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Supreme Court. After Pomerene's defeat it was reported the President was considering the Canton statesman for the vacancy to be created by the retirement of his fellow townsman, Justice W. R. Day. The honor went to a Democrat but not Pomerene—Pierce Butler of St. Paul.

Following his defeat for re-nomination by Lynn J. Frazier Senator J. McCumber of North Dakota, chairman of the senate finance committee, was boosted for governor of the federal reserve board, to succeed W. P. G. Harding. The vacancy still exists but McCumber is no longer thought to have a chance.

Similarly Senator Charles E. Townsend, defeated for re-election in Michigan, frequently had been mentioned as likely to be appointed member of the interstate commerce commission to succeed Charles C. McChord of Kentucky, a Democrat, whose term was to expire soon. It was pointed out that Townsend was not only a very good friend of the President's but that, as member of the senate interstate commerce committee and as author of the Townsend act while a member of the house, he was unusually well equipped for the place.

But the "dope" went wrong again and McChord, now chairman of the commission, was reappointed to a six-year term at $12,000 a year.

Many To Be Disappointed.

Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who was the President's host in a houseboat party in the everglades of Florida two years ago, following the 1920 election, has been "mentioned" for a number of important posts, including ambassador to Turkey, but recently it was announced he would retire to private life and become head of a new bank in Newark.

Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, who soon must leave congress and his job as Republican leader of the house because of his defeat for senator, had been regarded as one of the "lame ducks" most likely to get a good government berth. He is making plans, however, to retire to his ranch.

Representatives Phil Campbell of Kansas, Ira Copley of Illinois, Patrick J. Kelley of Michigan, George M. Bowers of West Virginia and Walter M. Chandler of New York are among other "lame ducks" discussed as eligibles for nifty Washington jobs. They are all doomed to disappointment if the President has adopted an anti-crutch policy.

Harding Is Given Wood From Cross

President Harding recently became possessor of a tiny splinter of wood said to be part of the cross upon which Jesus Christ was crucified.

At the same time the President was made a knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre and was given the insignia of the order, a gold cross with a gold crown at its head, suspended on a scarlet cord. Within the gold cross was a piece of wood, said to have been taken from the true cross. The insignia was set with four diamonds.

The presentation was made by Right Rev. Panteleimon, archbishop of Meapolis in Palestine, personal legate of Beatitude, Damianos, or thodox patriarch of the holy city of Jerusalem and all Palestine.

Reds Clamor for Seat

Maxim Litvinoff, acting foreign minister in the absence of George Tchitcherin, who is at Lausanne, has sent a note to England, France and Italy protesting against the absence of Russia from the allied conference in Paris this month to discuss economic affairs.

SEX PROBLEMS

Every married couple and all who contemplace marriage should own a complete Book of Life, of 1,000 pages, handsomely-bound, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, often revealed too late. Sold formerly for $15.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems, Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, First Aid to the Injured.

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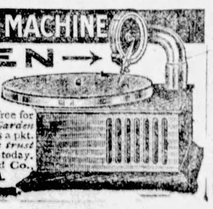

A New Discovery Makes Hens Lay

Any poultry raiser can quickly double his profits by doubling his egg yield through a remarkable discovery of a Kansas City chemist.

and perfected a formula that changes loafers into layers. Within five or six days after this discovery, which is called Walko Egg Lets, will rejuvenate the poorest hens, will go strutting and cackling about with red combs bright and pep. Every hen will lay almost every day in the year. This means a lot, since eggs now sell for 60 cents or more a dozen. I guess work as over the country. poultry raisers testify, is the case with Mr. Smith's products.

Although different from anything you ever heard of, Walko Egg Lets are readily administered in the drinking water, dropping in drinking water.

So confident is Mr. Smith that they will double or triple your egg yield that he offers to send two large packages of Ditto Egg Lets (enough for a season), to anyone who will write for them. If you are satisfied they cost only $1 on approval, otherwise not a cent. Send No Money—just write and address to Mr. B. Smith, Walko Egg Lets Co., 1008 Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Large $1 packages will be sent immediately. When the postman only $1 and the tablets to make your hens laying more eggs or your money back for any reason, simply return the tablets and your money will be refunded immediately. A big Kansas City bank guarantees the reliability of the company. Write today before this remarkable offer is withdrawn, as I have only a few packages to a friend and they will pay for their own free.

A. R. A. CUTS FORCE IN RUSSIA BY HALF

Reduction in the American personnel of the American Relief Administration in Russia has reached a minimum, for the present at least, there being 150 persons on the staff. The force has been cut nearly in half since last summer, when the organization was feeding more than 10,000,000 persons. The Russian personnel has been reduced from 150,000 to 43,000 owing to curtailment of the feeding program. The American Relief Administration work is confined to food, children and hospital patients.

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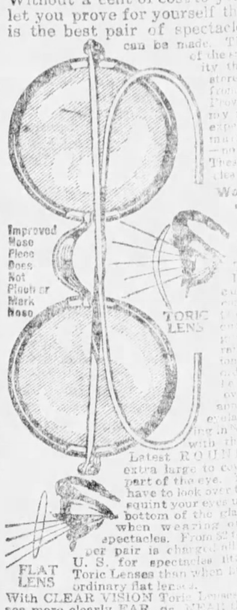

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With CLEAR VISION Toric Lenses see more clearly FAR or any other glasses. You can read fine print, thread a small-eyed needle, by lamplight, or do anything that requires perfect vision, without a particle of blur, eyestrain or headache.

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Lenses are mounted in nationally advertised Gold Shell Frames, with guaranteed 14-karat gold nose piece and comfort temples. The most comfortable frame made. Genuine Seamless, no screw holes, reducing breakage. Every pair of glasses I make are scientifically ground from the finest lens crystal and constructed so that they will give you years of satisfaction.

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Just mail coupon, no money. I will send you these CLEAR VISION Toric Lenses in a genuine Gold Filled Frame, in a very convenient spectacle case by prepaid parcel post. In 5 days FREE. Then, if you don't say they are more comfortable and by far the best glasses you have ever worn, return them and you have cost you nothing. Mail coupon today, before you forget it.

Cut Out This Coupon and Mail

FIT WELL SPECTACLE HOUSE Dept.
C. W. Cor. Roosevelt Road and Halsted St., Chicago
Send me by parcel post your Seamless Z Y L O Gold Filled Spectacles fitted with Toric Lenses as described above. I will wear them 5 days and if I find them the most satisfactory glasses I ever wore, I will send you $1.45 in full payment. If not, I will return them at your expense and the deal is closed.

Age.....
How Long Have You Worn Glasses.....
Name.....
Post Office.....
R. R. (If Any).....
Street & No. (If Any).....
State.....
Should you prefer the Shell Frame

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

RICH AUTOMOBILES— Fortunes for Gas Wagons.

We visited an auto show in New York. Gas wagons were in good evidence. They were shown in the ballroom of the Commodore Hotel, which is one of the world's greatest hotels for those who have the price and don't mind the cost of living high.

The auto show had automobiles from different countries of the world, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria, Belgium and the United States. The leaders in society were there inspecting the high priced autos in the world. They were so rich that they have to travel and hunt ways to spend their money.

Price seemed to have the edge when it came to high class and high priced cars. High tariff had to be paid to get some of these aristocratic machines within the gates of our country.

This show was made up of high priced cars only. One machine, finished in gold, was rated at $25,000. Another machine trimmed and finished in solid ivory, was near the $20,000 mark. Every fixture and convenience that human ingenuity could contrive had been added to make these cars the best and most complete in the world.

Some railroad coaches cost less than some of these cars. Several of the cars shown had been sold. It seemed that the more expensive cars were the choice of the least handsome persons. In fact there were some strange samples of human beings hanging around those cars. We asked ourself the question whether riches and good looks ever united.

Our thoughts went back to 1880, when the father and mother of Rural Welfare editor bought a 40-acre farm and paid $1,000 or $50 an acre for it, half cleared and half in timber. I was looking at an automobile worth as much as 500 acres of land at the same price as our 'old home forty.'

We then tried to figure out whether one of these costly go-carts was as much to the nation as one country home, full of fun and young folks, with a good father and mother locked away in one log house.

Ivory, tinsel and silk help to add dazzle and make a show and we are mighty glad the whole world is not made up of this gay, but giddy veneer stuff. Those big gas wagons have had a stranglehold on the people somewhere and got their money by ways instead of pulling a crosscut saw or swinging a home-made axe.

The owners of these autos would think more about what the other man and woman would wear at a dinner or dance than we do about worry about early frost, hard times and taxes. We do not envy them. We feel sorry for the people they are made of.

THE CHILDLESS HOME— Is It a Red Light?

What is a home without a baby? How many childless homes have you in your community? How many such homes five years ago? Ten years ago?

Where are big families of 40 years ago? We call to mind the homes of three early settlers in our home county. Each had a big family of boys and girls. One had eight, the other 10 and the other 12 children. They intermarried and had large families. But today these grandchildren have less than half the number of children that their parents and grandparents had.

Farm folks will average more children than the town and city folks. This question is claiming attention of many students of our social conditions. Preachers are handing out advice and ridicule on this matter.

Here is what a minister recently said in his Sunday sermon:

"A minister, in making a plea for more babies in one of his sermons, made the remark that "if one would be anybody any more he must have a fearless spirit, a horseless vehicle, a tireless mind and a childless home."

THE MORAL POWER— Big Force in Politics.

Office seekers and political bosses are just awakening to the fact that moral questions are the deciding factors in elections at the ballot box. The candidate who takes the right side of moral issues is more likely to be sworn into office and draw the salary than the one who depends upon the lawless elements to elect him.

When this statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a big business man we began to ponder the question and look over the results of some of our recent elections. We believe the man was right.

The moral question is sure to interest the woman who does not care much about party politics, but who wants to clean house in politics. Our idea to candidates is to find out which way the women are voting on moral questions and then follow the flag and get elected.

WHITE HOUSE TROUBLES— Burdens of High Office.

All is not gold that glitters. We sometimes envy those who have other jobs than we. The President of the United States has his ups and downs. There is no escape. There must be some cloudy days for all.

The cares of state. Our relations with other nations. The enforcement of law. The selection of good folks for responsible places. A sick wife. The line of visitors. The vest who wants office and special favors. The trickery of politics. The stubbornness of those who ought to cooperate.

President Harding has all these ills to contend with. Now comes a troublesome group of senators and representatives who are bent on making the task harder for the President to govern this great republic.

It seems as though, when we read the newspaper stories, that the whole country is running wild on politics. Nobody wants to work with the other fellow. The pot is boiling. We believe that it is safety first for every good citizen to let it be known that he and she are standing for President Harding in his attempt to govern this nation as best he can.

The bootlegger is against him and the law of the land. The grafter, who wants easy money and no work will give no support to law and order. If this bunch is against the President and the government, the same bunch is against you and me. It is our business to get on the right side of government and stay there morning, noon and night. Do it now.

TWO SCHOOL TEACHERS— Lived in Same Town.

Half a century ago three normal schools were doing a great and needed work in training teachers for our public schools. Alfred Henry Holbrook at Lebanon, Ohio; Professor H. S. Lehr at Ada, Ohio, and Professor Brown at Valparaiso, Ind.

In the early days these schools were strictly training places for teachers. Three out of four of the students came from the farm. No one will ever know how much good these schools have done or how many men and women had their life work chartered in these institutions.

No doubt many of our Blade readers have heard of one or more of these schools. President McKinley, when a candidate for governor of Ohio, had a joint debate at Ada with Governor Campbell, a Democrat. Campbell was defeated for his second term by Major McKinley.

This joint debate was in 1891. It was attended by thousands. Each party tried to have the greater number present. This was the first political meeting Rural Welfare editor ever attended away from home. It was a great day.

Later, at Ada, Professor Lehr invited Wm. J. Bryan to deliver the class address. Bryan was then a young man who had been elected to congress. Dr. Lehr, although a Republican, had read one or two of Bryan's speeches. He introduced him at this commencement as a future candidate for president of the United States.

Dr. Lehr called to his aid as instructors in this school some of the best talent in the country. His enrollment of students finally reached into thousands. The school became famous. Board was cheap and room rent very low. Many students paid their own way through this school. This was a sign that they were there for business.

Two of the men who taught in this school have since climbed high among the sons of men. They were good teachers. Well liked. Strong on teaching history and imparting patriotism and Americanism. They always took the right side of every moral issue. They accepted invitations to speak and soon they were in great demand.

These two men were Frank B. Willis and Simeon D. Fess. In 1920 Willis was elected a United States senator from Ohio. He made the nominating speech in the Republican national convention at Chicago for his friend, Warren G. Harding. He captured the convention completely.

In 1922 Fess was elected to the United States senate from Ohio. Two men from the same town. Two teachers from the same school. Two men who had to face poverty and hard knocks in early life. Two men who made their own way in the world by being four-square to all the world. Both were farm products, home-grown and hand-spanked.

Ohio has two votes in the senate for the dry cause and law enforcement. They have never hesitated to say where they stood on this big issue in America. Rural Welfare editor has often broken bread with these two men and attended banquets and meetings where they were. They are God-fearing Christian men. Somehow, even in politics, the good will win the race in the long run and woe be it unto him or her who dare not see the light and follow where it beckons. Here are two good reasons why the farm boy and girl should have equal chance in life with town and city youths. When t... old farm contributed these two men to pul... service the state and the nation are the better for them. The old farm can get home from third.

SCHOOLS FOR PUPILS— Give Boys and Girls Chance.

"The day has come when the legislature should do something for the pupils of our schools. The teachers have had their inning. Turn about is fair play. Public sentiment agrees with this thought."

This is a statement made to Rural Welfare editor in a letter from the superintendent of a school in Ohio. In this letter this school man discusses the growing sentiment to cut expenses of schools, roads and every other thing that takes a tax dollar.

Ohio is thoroughly aroused on the question of economy. Its voters are set in a determination to curb the tax spenders. schools have been costing a lot of money, according to this teacher. Expensive and ornate school buildings and big bond issues. Increasing and doubling the pay of teachers and superintendents during the past five years, etc.

This teacher also states that it is his belief that parents and taxpayers would not be kicking so much on cost of schools if they were fully convinced that they were getting value received for their money they put into the school business.

According to his views there is wilespread belief that the service in the school room is not as thorough and efficient in the common sense branches of study as they used to be. He believes there is a reaction against too much ball playing of different kinds and too many frills and not enough of the old-fashioned hard work.

He also states that many of the teachers now drawing good wages would not make 50 per cent if required to pass an old-time test or county examination in the common school studies.

He also states that he expects to retire from the school work in the next three years and go back to the farm. He has purchased a farm and is now planning to build a modern home within a short distance of his centralized school building.

We wonder how many of our Blade readers have a school superintendent who will talk like this school man or agree with what he has said. Is it time for the legislatures of our states to again look after the interest and welfare of the pupils and let the teachers be content with what they now have to their credit in the way of salaries, etc.?

TIME TO SLOW DOWN— Don't Break Speed Limit.

It's time to slow down. This rule applies to many things. Slow down on expenses. Slow down on extravagant habits. Slow down on a wild rush through life. Slow down on this rush through school with a lot of extras attached. Slow down in this worry and hurry about housework. Slow down on this wild chase about social duties to the neglect of home duties.

Slow down on this rate of speed at which we have been going. The truck, the automobile, the motorcycle, the airplane and all the other modes of travel have been hell-bent on speed and death toll. Slow down. This is the biggest order the world can give today.

Slow down. We will reach the grave soon eough if we take our time for the journey. The big city mayors have joined in this drive to slow down traffic in their streets. The daily murder list, because of a mania for fast driving, has been terrific during the year 1922.

Slow down. This applies to our feuds and factions and unkind things said about our neighbors. The other fellow will not slow down until we slow down until we show that we can do so. Town and country have been on a wild goose chase at the highest rate of speed they could go.

Slow down. Do less dancing. Do more sleeping. Stay young by going slow. Haste makes waste. The way to get there quick is to go slow. Don't hurry all your life. Plan. Think. You will reach the top sooner.

Slow down. Don't you remember the story of the hare and the tortoise? Do things on time. Don't put it off. Avoid the rush by working according to a plan. Chunks of worry and hurry jerks our grave nearer to us as sure as daylight follows dawn.

Slow down. Don't try to beat the train to the crossing. Don't try to put on more style and airs than neighbor Jones. In the old days of Indian fighting those who got too far ahead were the first to get shot and hurt.

If you know how, SHUT DOWN. Do it now. Slow down slow enough to say each of the following words distinctly:

"Flo threw three fresh fish.
She sells saucy sea shells.
Six thick thistle sticks stuck.
A glowing gleam growing green.
The savage sea ceasing surging."

Slow down.

TWO MOTHERS TALK— About Christmas Presents.

Two mothers talked about the kind of Christmas presents which are best suited for children. One mother had made special effort to get her young folks things which they liked to eat and wear. The children were satisfied and were sure they had a good mother.

The other lady had spent some of her money for eats and clothing, but had also bought a good book for each of her youngsters. The eats were soon gone. The books will wear through many years. They were such books as would help to enlighten and mould the character of the children.

We wonder how much the mothers who read this have ever thought about this selection or choice of presents. Which program do you believe in and which have you practiced?

BOOKS WE GOT— As Christmas Gifts.

At Christmas we received books about Lincoln, Jefferson and Mark Twain. They all fit us. We like books. In our library are several hundred volumes. They are suitable for old and young.

We have several books about Lincoln. This last one is written under the title of "Abraham Lincoln, Man of God." It is written by John Wesley Hill, whom we know personally. He now lives in New York, but once lived in our home county.

Our book on Mark Twain is full of wit and humor. Mark Twain is the nickname for Samuel Clemens, whose fame as humorist was as wide as the world. Keen and close to nature. Flashing the frills and follies of mankind in jaunty sort of way, are the high spots of this fine book.

Our books on Jefferson are like those of Lincoln—many. Jefferson, like Lincoln, had many bitter enemies. Their enemies are forgotten, while these two splendid men stand out in view and are honored by all the world.

Both loved justice and hated slavery. Both won immortal fame by fighting for greater liberty for mankind, black and white. One wrote and signed the Declaration of Independence. The other wrote and signed the emancipation proclamation. These two great documents have helped to lighten the burdens of the world and lift the human race to higher levels and standards of living.

In other countries, these two men, Jefferson and Lincoln, are the outstanding figures of our history. Both played a great part in bringing about a great human liberty. Both helped to break the chains of kings, czars, kaisers and masters. Mankind seems glad to pay tribute to those who have rendered such service to the world.

We wonder why our schools do not impress the pupils in school with the grandeur of these two men. Too many teachers have never caught the inspiration they should from the story of what these two did for all of us who live and may live for centuries yet to come.

AN OLD GRAY DAY— Ideal Christmas Morn.

We write this story on early Christmas morning. In our dining room is a gay troup of boys and girls hunting out the joys and toys that have been hung on the Christmas tree.

Outside the day is gray. It is an ideal Christmas time for those who live in the North. The snow and the milky mist spread by the frost king, make the day one that we like to look at.

Our old fireplace seems sociable this morning. We have a hot water system of home heating, but on Christmas the old fireplace is fired up and does duty the whole day.

Holly, tinsel, candles and evergreen have been mixed into each other by our girls so that a real picture has been made for this happy Yuletide.

The neighbor folks are coming in to tell their story of gifts and giving. Since we have a half-dozen girls at home each one has her crowd and ... marriage and automobile.

DANGER AT CROSSINGS— Do We Neglect Them?

Do you know of any dangerous railroad crossings? Have you a place in your community where accidents have happened? Do you permit conditions to remain the same since the accident as they existed before?

Do you know of any sharp or dangerous curves in the public road where an auto might easily go over the bank and cause serious injury or loss of life? Have you such places where such accidents have already happened? Have you done anything to warn future travelers of this danger? Do you sit down and fold your hands and say that it is up to some other person to look after these matters? Are you that kind of a citizen? Do you know how to raise hell with public officers who permit these dangers to exist and who neglect to warn the public of such places?

Of course, fast and reckless driving are the causes of a big majority of road accidents. Drivers ought to know that roads have turns and curves and always will have. The taxpayer has spent a lot of money already to make roads safe for travel, but the fool-killer and speed maniac will die soon or late from his foolishness, and perhaps the sooner the better, as he is the chap that makes danger and trouble for the rest of us.

CHRISTMAS DINNER— Watch Dad Do Serving.

Even in the old days the Christmas dinner was a big event in the home. The family all there. Father at the head of the table. The good things to eat in plain view waiting to be served. Great picture.

Then mother tells Dad to get busy and work for his board by serving the dinner. The Dad I know best is mighty awkward at this job, and before he is through with it mother usually comes to the rescue and helps out. This is exactly what a good wife or mothers ought to do.

The whole plan of letting Dad do the carving and the serving is wrong. If he does it he has to hand out the best pieces of chicken and turkey to everybody else and only have the wing or neck left for himself. There ought to be some laws made on this subject to protect the Old Man when he sits down to a Christmas dinner.

Dad knows where the best meat of a chicken or turkey is located, but he knows mighty little about where the joints, base lines, corner-stones and other points of the compass are in fowl. He is better at eating than he is at cutting and carving poultry. Rural Welfare editor is willing to go on the witness stand and swear to these facts.

But there ought to be a real solemnity about Christmas dinners. The family circle should be complete. The absent ones should try to come back to the old fireside. Some day the chain will be broken. Then we have regrets and wish we had not neglected these family reunions while we had a chance to all mix and mingle at Yuletide.

AUTO NUTS CRACKED— Read Them and Beware.

Here rests our friend, poor Freddie Blake,
He stepped on the gas instead of the brake.

Here rests a boob, name Billy Farr,
The train was faster than his car.

Here sleeps a hick named Silas Hatch,
To look at the gas he took a match.

Here sleeps dear Johnnie and his queen, e e e
Held her in his lap driving a machine.

Here lies the biggest prize boob of them all,
Tanked up on home brew and drove into a wall.

The day has come when a man who weds must show two licenses—marriage and automobile.

A Great Merchant and Sabbath

The International Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 7 Is Jesus Healing on the Sabbath"— Luke 13:10-17.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

HUNDREDS of editorials have lately been written, and countless sermons and addresses delivered, to point the significance of the life of John Wanamaker, who, full of years and good works, passed on less than a month ago. It was my privilege to know Mr. Wanamaker rather intimately—no man in the land wrote or spoke oftener to me of these lessons than he—and the years brought an increasing impression of his predominant quality of imagination, or poetic insight, or spiritual vision.

He saw to the heart of things; his unmatched commercial leadership was due to his gift for visualizing people's interests and desires and tastes. His power of discrimination—of perceiving that the really important thing was often the apparently incidental—ranked him as a wise man. He clearly discerned between the essential and the non-essential.

Therein lies the explanation of supreme interest in the Sunday school and in Sabbath observance. Lesser men than he could not understand why so great a man should give right of way to religious activity. John Wanamaker understood the fundamental character of spiritual things. His little daily homilies in his store advertisements were more widely commented upon than any of his merchandising methods. He knew the force of saying popular with his friend and former pastor, Dr. J. R. Miller, "We have bodies; we are souls."

Because he held fast to a rare sense of proportion in values, this great merchant was a zealous Sabbatarian, remaining president of the Philadelphia Sabbath association to the day of his death. Despite the occasional mistakes and over-literalism of lesser associates he understood that the church and the Sabbath and human welfare are inextricably interwoven. So he devoted his Sunday assiduously to the church and the Sunday school. It has often been told how, while a member of President Harrison's cabinet, he journeyed to Philadelphia from Washington every week end, in order to teach his Bible class and superintend his school. With a devotion and enthusiasm that increased as the years passed, Mr. Wanamaker gave himself to the Sunday school cause, accepting to the full the responsibilities of the presidency of the World's Sunday School association.

In the Light of a Life.

I cite Mr. Wanamaker as a timely illustration of the seriousness to be attached to this new-old question of Sabbath observance. He deemed it a great and indispensable factor in the preservation of both country and Christianity. Seeing beneath all temporary phases of the forms of Sabbath-keeping he perceived that the preservation of the holy day, divinely set apart for worship and for the cultivation of man's higher nature, is simply essential to the symmetrical development of personal character, and to an abiding patriotism. If the Christian civilization of this western world is to continue, it must hold on to the Lord's Day. Without the Christian Sabbath there would be a decline of church and worship; and thence a gradual atrophy of the religious characteristics which have made us a distinct type of people, with a unique contribution to history.

So it is not without significance that the first Sunday school lesson of the new year deals with Jesus and the Sabbath, and puts squarely up to His present day disciples the question of how the day may properly be kept. As Mr. Wanamaker's life points out, the issue is no more academic or theological or ecclesiastical one; it strikes its roots straight down into the big essentials of our civilization. It is more a matter of spirit than of regulation, and it is a fair test of the quality of our religion. Put into a phrase it is this. "How are we to preserve, against rampant commercialism and pleasure-seeking, the sort of Sabbath that Jesus kept and taught?"

Jesus the Sabbath-Breaker.

Bluntly, we do not want the sort of Sabbath those old Jews tried to make Jesus keep. It is of startling significance that the Master usually figures in connection with the day as a Sabbath-breaker! That is to say, he violated the multitude of detailed proscription and prescriptions with which the doctors of the law had overlaid a beautiful and beneficent provision of God for man's welfare. The observance of the day had become a burdensome matter of rote and rites, of regulations and restrictions. "The joy of the Lord" had gone out of it."

Every recurring day or usage is likely to become similarly encrusted with formality. All worship has throughout the centuries suffered the same danger. Practice and precedent exalt the minutae and the details above the spirit. I once heard a pious home-keeping woman, who had absolutely no personal experience away from her own household, declare that people who ate in restaurants on Sunday, broke the Sabbath—even if they had nowhere else to eat!

While we do not want the old Jewish Sabbath nor yet the Puditan Sabbath back again, we do want the Christian Sabbath, kept in the spirit of worship, joy and service, after the fashion set by Jesus. Nor do we care to scold those whose conception of the day differs from our own; censoriousness is always unnutritious food. A friend told me recently that his pastor devotes whole sermons to scolding against Sabbath golf — although he has no golfers in his congregation! That makes thin fodder for hungry sheep. None of us want to be found in the company of the self-righteous and fault-finding rabbis who attacked Jesus for healing a sick woman on this day for beautiful deeds.

Catching the Opportunity.

A mature woman of lovely spirit, said a few days ago: "I just cannot go to church; the preacher has literally nothing to give me. He is intellectually barren, and without any power of stimulus; so I think I do better to stay home with my books."

What would she have said had she been obliged to go to the sort of church that Jesus attended all His life, having as teachers only those arid, rule-ridden rabbis, threshing out dry straw of ritualism? Yet Jesus went regularly to the synagogue, as our lesson tells. He saw beyond the preacher, beyond the forms, to the great reality of the meeting place with God.

Because He held fast to the big constructive principle involved, Jesus was loyal to the inadequate church of His day. He put Himself into it. He went as a worshiper and not as a critic. And He left it a diviner institution than He found it. Even though He had to shock the ecclesiastics—and shock is the only method of intellectual awekening possible to some persons—He introduced the idea of ministry into the synagogue.

The Day of Opportunity.

Sunday was always Mr. Wanamaker's big day. He started it early with a little prayer meeting of plain men, and then filled it full. He worked from Sunday and toward Sunday all through the week. He enriched his life by the Sabbath, wherein his spiritual nature expanded. In his case, as in countless others, the Lord's day fertilized all the other days of the week.

Perhaps enough has not been made of the truth apparent when mentioned, that Sunday is the day of opportunity, as well as of refuge, for myriads of men and women who then escape from the materialism, and sordidness and carking cares of daily business, and give their souls wings. Then they become teachers of the greatest truth; enkindlers of the noblest fires; leaders of youth; guides of character makers of saints and patriots and heroes.

Everybody who knows anything knows that materialism is the menace of our generation. There are more souls than bodies in danger of starvation today. The Sabbath is God's provision for meat for hungry spirits. As Jesus declared, "The Sabbath was made for man"—for the real man, the spiritual. It is the wonderful institution designed to minister to the immortal part of us. Therefore it is a rest day, a worship day, a remembrance day, a friendship day, a home day; a day for helpfulness to all who need.

So kept the Sabbath will keep us.

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AUCTION BLOCK FOR CAMP GRANT

Salvage of Cantonment Surveyed for Sale by Officers.

Camp Grant, another of the war-time scenes of hustling military activity, soon is to go upon the auction block—one of the final steps in its ultimate wrecking as an army cantonment.

Between 1,200 and 1,400 buildings and utilities are to be sold, part of a camp that at the heighth of its operations covered 5,656 acres of land and housed approximately 60,000 men. Three army officers are now making a survey of the salvage value of the buildings, all located in the area of the old base hospital site.

Buildings in the areas turned over to the national guard of Illinois and the portion reserved for the proposed reformatory for first term federal offenders, are not included in the survey. The Baldwin, Samuelson and Johnson farms are to be returned to their owners. Other properties were bought by the government and condemnation proceedings were necessary in some cases.

It was May 12, 1917, when the war department submitted to the Rockford Chamber of Commerce the requirements for a military camp in Northern Illinois. The site was inspected by five army officers May 30 and on June 12 the lands were selected definitely. Leases were obtained on 3,301 acres. This later was reduced to 2,249 acres, when property intended for a range was found unsuitable. Subsequently a new rifle range and safety zone were selected and the total area ultimately used was 5,656 acres.

WALL ST. BOMB SUSPECT LEAVES

Lindenfeld Is Deported by U. S.; Mystery Cloak Surrounds Visit.

Wolfe Lindenfeld, alleged revolutionary agent, who was believed to hold the key to the solution of the Wall street explosion mystery, has left the United States as a deportee on the steamship Estonia under circumstances as mysterious as those which surrounded his arrival here a month ago from Poland in custody of agents of the department of justice.

Why he came here, why he was sent back, what he told detectives and investigators who questioned him, and what light he shed upon the circumstances which led up to the explosion which rocked lower New York one noon hour nearly 27 months ago, were questions which officials of the department of justice and immigration were unwilling to answer.

Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Landis at Ellis Island said Lindenfeld was denied entrance on the ground that he likely was to become a public charge.

An officer of the Estonia said Lindenfeld was booked as a passenger for Warsaw, Poland, by way of Danzig. Lindenfeld himself refused to comment on his deportation, clinging to the protective cloak of mystery which had surrounded him since his arrest in Warsaw a year ago when he made a statement in connection with the Wall street tragedy.

BEACON OF SAFETY CAUSES DEATH FIRE

For many years Mrs. Sarah P. Comerford, 83, an invalid, has lived in a tiny farmhouse, near Tilton, N. H., and, to assure her friendly neighbors that she was safe through the watches of the night, it has been her custom to keep a light burning in the front window. Recently the window was left open a trifle, blowing a curtain to the flames of the lamp, setting the house afire, the helpless widow perishing in the flames.

FINANCE BOARD SHOULD SETTLE REPARATIONS, HUGHES SAYS

Continued From Page One

shall be done with them is not a question within the province of the executive. Not only may congress deal with public property of this sort, but it has dealt with it. It has created a commission and instead of giving that commission broad powers, such as the administration proposed, which, quite apart from cancellation, might permit a sound discretion to be exercised in accordance with the facts elicited, congress has placed definite restrictions on the power of the commission in providing for refunding of these debts.

"But what is our attitude toward the question of reparations, standing, as it does, as a distinct question and as one which cannot be settled unless European governments concerned are able to agree?

"We have no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war, or of her just obligations to make reparation for injuries due to her aggression. There is not the slightest desire that France shall lose any part of her just claims. On the other hand we do not wish to see a prostrate Germany. There can be no economic recuperation in Europe unless Germany recuperates. There will be no permanent peace unless economic satisfactions are enjoyed. There must be hope and industry must have promise of reward if there is to be prosperity. We should view with disfavor measures which, instead of producing reparations, would threaten disaster.

Invitation Not Given.

"Some of our people have suggested the United States should assume the role of arbiter. There is one sufficient answer to this suggestion and that is that we have not been asked to assume the role of arbiter. There could be no such arbitrament unless it were invited and it would be an extraordinary and unprecedented thing for us to ask for such an invitation.

"I do not think we should endeavor to take such a burden of responsibility. We have enough to bear without drawing to ourselves all the ill-feeling which would result from disappointed hopes and a settlement which was viewed as forced upon nations by this country, which at the same time is demanding the payment of its debts.

"But the situation does call for settlement on its merits. The first condition of a satisfactory settlement is that the question should be taken out of politics. Statesmen have their difficulties, their public opinion, the exigencies which they must face. It is devoutly to be hoped they will effect a settlement among themselves and that the coming meeting at Paris will find a solution. But if it does not what should be done? The alternative of forcible measures to obtain reparations is not an attractive one. No one can forestall the extent of the serious consequences which might ensue from such a course. Apart from political results I believe the opinion of experts is that such measures will not produce reparation payments, but might tend to destroy the basis of those payments, which must be found in economic recuperation.

Must Disregard Sentiment.

"If, however, statesmen cannot agree and such an alternative is faced, what can be done? Is there not another way out? The fundamental condition is that in this critical moment the merits of the question, as an economic one, alone must be regarded. Sentiment, however natural, must be disregarded; mutual recriminations are of no avail; reviews of the past, whether accurate or inaccurate, promise nothing; assertions of blame on the one hand and excuses on the other come to naught.

"There ought to be a way for statesmen to agree on what Germany can pay, for no matter what claims may be made against her, that is the limit of satisfaction. There ought to be a way to determine that limit and to provide a financial plan by which immediate results can be obtained and European nations can feel that the foundation has been laid for their mutual and earnest endeavors to bring about the utmost prosperity to which the industry of their people entitles them.

"If statesmen cannot agree and exigencies of public opinion make their course difficult then there should be called to their aid those who can point the way to a solution.

Invite Financial Men.

"Why should they not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries — men of such prestige, experience and honor that their agreement on the amount to be paid and on a financial plan for working out the payments would be accepted throughout the world as the most authoritative expression obtainable? Governments need not bind themselves in advance to accept the recommendations, but they can, at least, make possible such an inquiry with their approval and free the men who may represent their country in such a commission from any responsibility to foreign offices and from any duty to obey political instructions. In other words, they may invite an answer to this difficult and pressing question from men of such standing and in such circumstances of freedom as will insure a reply prompted only by knowledge and conscience.

"I have no doubt distinguished Americans would be willing to serve in such a commission. If governemnts saw fit to reject the recommendation on which such a body agreed they would be free to do so, but they would have the advantage of impartial advice and of an enlightened public opinion. Peoples would be informed, the question would be rescued from assertion and counter assertions and the problem put on its way to solution.

Favors Small Group Only.

"I don't believe any general conference would answer the purpose better, much less than any political conference would accomplish a result which premiers find it impossible to reach. But, I do believe a small group, given proper freedom of action, would be able soon to devise a proper plan. It would be time enough to consider forcible measures after such an opportunity had been exhausted. Such a body not only would be expert, but friendly. It would not be bound by special official obligations; it would have no animus and no duty but to find and state the truth. In a situation which requires absence of technicality and immunity from interference I hope that the way may be found soon for a frank discussion and determination of what is essentially an economic problem.

"The United States has the most friendly and disinterested purpose in this matter and wishes to aid in any practicable way. But it is idle to make suggestions which arouse false hopes and are so impracticable that they can't bear fruit. On the other hand, there is open a broad avenue of opportunity if those whose voluntary action is indispensable are willing to take advantage of it. And once this is done the avenues of American helpfulness cannot fail to open hopefully."

All Powers Must Agree.

Appointment of American financiers to sit on a commission such as suggested by Secretary Hughes in his address at New Haven would be on nomination of the government, if the proposal for this method of adjusting the reparations dispute were accepted abroad. This was the view expressed authoritatively in White House circles in connection with Hughes' remarks.

It was pointed out that any body of an advisory character to deal with the question of the amount of reparations Germany could and should pay must meet under the sanction of all governments involved, if its work were to bear fruit. While no light was thrown on preliminary conversations that may have passed between the Washington and the allied governments relative to the plan of operation Hughes has disclosed, the impression given in White House circles was that such conversations had taken place and there was reason to believe the allied premiers would not be opposed to the suggestion if, as Hughes pointed out, they failed to reach a reparations agreement among themselves.

Hughes' Plan Alternative.

It was noted by the White House spokesman that Hughes' suggestion was put forward as an alternative to drastic action to enforce reparations payments if failure of the premiers to agree should bring the allies face to face with that problem. If a commission of financiers appointed by the countries involved, but freed of political or other obligations in their discussion, was to have much weight, it was said, there must be previous agreement among the powers as to the agenda of the discussions and a preliminary understanding which would insure sympathetic consideration at least of the commission's findings.

There is no question the United States expects to be invited to nominate members to sit on the financiers' commission should that be the course adopted by the allied governments toward settlement. American members and those of other countries, it was indicated, would represent their governments in whatever steps might be necessary to make sure purely non-political consideration was given by them to the problem and that it was viewed strictly from the economic standpoint.

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Work on the new Egyptian house of parliament is nearing completion and the building probably will be ready for occupation by March 1, 1923. The structure, which is designed after the Egyptian style of architecture, will cost 75,000 Egyptian pounds.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923

Give prohibition a chance. Even the Declaration of Independence had to have time to jell.

Some European countries want peace and others want pieces of other countries.

Beaten out of the offices, the minority grabs a megaphone and goes after the publicity.

A Red Cross seal looks good on one side and tastes sweet on the other.

Lima Beane says the big idea is to let your light shine and hide your faults beneath a bushel.

Under prohibition millions of Americans find it easier to spit on the morning after a holiday.

Hens that lay during a strike are not called scabs.

Even the enemies of prohibition must admit that the Eighteenth amendment is a great help to the fellow who wants to swear off.

Everybody pays taxes, though somebody else often gets the receipt.

Punching a time clock is the hardest work some fellows do.

One big difference between a city and a town is that in a city the loafers get a chance to watch structural iron workers walk steel girders high in midair, and in a town the loafers sit on the courthouse steps.

We suppose a fact-finding commission is bound to run into some fiction.

"Christmas booze killed six in New York." Naturally there were many others who felt like dying but couldn't.

After he has reached the age of supposed wisdom a man may be referred to occasionally as an old fool, but he is never called a smart Alex.

Wearing the Ku Klux regalia is considered a sign of insanity in New Jersey. Still there are other relagia that look as crazy.

Christmas was a success at our house. We didn't get a drop of cranberry sauce on the tablecloth.

No detour sign can change the way of the transgressor.

If a man is an 100 per cent American he doesn't have to advertise his Americanism.

If we don't profiteer or turn bandit posterity is not going to be too severe in thoughts of us.

America's well-known friends, the Turks, don't seem to favor even a closed season for Armenians.

Third party sentiment seems to have crawled under the bed after getting a line on the talent considered for leadership.

One reason why women all talk at once, when they are together, is that everyone knows that nobody has anything interesting to say.

Maxims of success are often written by failures. John Wanamaker was a conspicuous exception.

Now and then a man may vote against his principles, for a change, but never against his prejudices.

Uncle Sam naturally feels a bit reticent about assuming the responsibility of taking Europe to raise.

A fellow in Albuquerque lost a pair of pants in the street. This vindicates the man who wears both belt and suspenders.

Some of the statesmen in Washington who are looking for presidential lightning to strike them should be told that the open mouth is a non-conductor.

One of the smartest things the American government does is to displease Eugene Debs and the I. W. W.

France seems fearful that if the reparations are reduced Germany will have something left after paying.

There is talk of Mr. Wilson getting back into politics. He has not been out. Hasn't he been on hand every time a parade went by?

One thing young men of the old days didn't have to contend with was a hairnet.

That St. Louis woman who is seeking divorce from her eleventh husband may yet conclude that she doesn't like men.

Alfred Beveridge wants profiteers jailed. We can go him one better. Jail 'em and then tax 'em for the upkeep of the jail.

A London prophet predicts that Uncle Sam is going to upset the world next April. The world is upset. Maybe he'll set it right side up.

"Dry agents to use [illegible] hand." What they need is an iron foot.

European nations are unhappy because they can't find a game in which every player wins.

Mr. Daugherty's friends got cold feet when it dawned on them they were about to put the peach in impeachment.

Everybody seems to want to kick the world when it is down.

"Clubwomen protest against the story that woman came from the rib of men." But there is nothing much that can be done about it except pass a resolution.

Hooch doesn't kill instantly, as many people suppose. It is a rare thing to find the empty bottle and the corpse in the same place.

In the old days the friends of a dead-drunk laid him away; now it takes an undertaker.

New Kinds of Farm Hands

The number of farm workers decreased nearly 2,000,000 in 20 years.

Nevertheless, the nation has been fed the same as ever. In recent months the farmers have been troubled more over over-production than the rest of the people have, at any time, been worried over under-production. The soil has not only lost a large population, but it appears also that, with benefit to itself, it could lose still more.

It used to be thought that the abandoning of the soil was due entirely to the drudgery of farming, its isolation, its want of recreation and social contacts. The real influence was more subtle than that. The farms have not needed as large amount of human brawn as they did 30 years ago. The place of a good deal of it has been taken by machinery. Tools and materials which the farmers once made for themselves are made for them in factories. Duties that farmers were once compelled to carry on entirely by their own efforts are now discharged by co-operative associations, marketing concerns, local transportation agencies. Machinery and organization have been the displacing power of the farm hands more than the tempting appeals of the cities for workers.

The process has not stopped by any means. Henry Ford once made the statement that the farmer's Summer work in his fields could be reduced to 20 days. If this should come about, we are likely to see an interesting shuttling of workers between farm and factory—a migration to the farms for a few weeks of works there through two or three seasons, a turning back to the industrial centers for longer working periods there.

In a Boll-Weeviled Age

William Harper Dean tells in the Country Gentleman the tale of the thirty years' war upon the cotton boll weevil.

Weapons of the most ingenious kinds were invented to carry on the fight. One machine shakes the insects off the plants into pans of kerosene or burning charcoal. Another picks 'em off and deposits them in a bag. A third shoots out streams of sizzling electricity. The boll weevils were tempted to eat poisoned molasses. The scheme might have worked if the creatures had a taste for sweets, which they have not. Another plan, which never went beyond the stage of being proposed, called for suspending the growing of all cotton for an entire season. The blow torch had its advocates for a little while, but lost them after a number of cotton patches were burned up, together with wood fences, buildings and other combustible things within the line of fire.

Finally, after the expenditure of vast sums of money and vaster amounts of brain matter, the wise planter has come to the conclusion that the one certain way to deal with the boll weevil is to cultivate the fields thoroughly, destroy infected plants, burn the stalks in which the weevils take refuge through the Winter and sprinkle a simple poison over the cotton during the growing season.

The process, you see, is from the complex to the simple. It is from multitudinous contrivances to one or two. It proceeds from wild, spectacular imaginative and highly costly schemes such as the suspension of all cotton growing for a year to the unimpressive employment of the plow, the match and individual manual labor.

The story is at once a lesson to all of us and a shining light of hope. We live in a complex age, and suffer because of it emotionally and in perplexity. We pass a mass of laws by way of remedy and, these failing, we pass another mess of statutes. We write whole libraries of books about the problem—some of which are occasionally read by others than the authors and the proofreaders. We get up parties with programs of cures and then other parties to denounce the cures as nostrums. We fight like the very dickens for our particular molasses poison or electric bug tickler or devastating torch and feel that others who have favorite devices, drugs, ointments, poultices, plasters or panaceas of their own ought to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The real cure for our complex social and political ills is doubtless something very simple—so simple we ignore it or despise it now, believing that the cure should be as difficult and impressive and startling as the evils. If you think of it common sense often gets a chance to talk only when all other throats are raw with speaking. But some day it will speak and will prevail. We will come out of complexity into simplicity.

Industrialized Children

As the season when the nation is expressing love for children and giving over to delighting them, it is a shock to find in the report of the census bureau that more than a million children, between the ages of 10 and 16, are toiling in mines, mills and factories.

The average working week of children in the textile mills permitting such employment is 60 hours long—12 hours longer than is supposed to be a fair working week for adults. In some factories, children under 15 years are employed in night shifts.

In his message, President Harding called attention to the fact that "twice congress has attempted the correction of the evils incident to child employment." Continuing, he says, "the decision of the supreme court has put this problem outside the proper domain of federal regulation until the constitution is so amended as to give congress the indubitable authority. I recommend the submission of such an amendment.

Six states only out of 48 have failed to pass the laws which will put an end everywhere in the country to the curse of exploiting child labor. these states have stood stubbornly against the moral pressure from other states. They have not been influenced by congressional activity, the exposure of their cold indifference or the constantly growing literature which treats them as pariah.

Resort to constitutional amendment is one to be postponed or avoided as long as possible. But it seems very probable that, unable to persuade or coerce the recalcitrant states to come into the fold of decency, an amendment will have to adopted.

The American's Advantages

The first public statement made by Mr. Grafton M. Acklin upon his return home to Toledo after a tour of the world was one of thankfulness for the privilege of living under the Stars and Stripes.

Doubtless most home-coming travelers, whether they be residents of the United States or any other country, express some such sentiment. Quite humanly, they are happier among old friends and in familiar environment, regardless of luxury or poverty, advantages or disadvantages of location.

But Mr. Acklin's home-coming statement was not based upon sentiment wholly. He is a veteran in business and wise in the ways of the world, accustomed to solving difficult problems, weighing values accurately. During two years' travel on the beaten tourist tracks and also to remote corners of the earth which travelers seldom seek, Mr. Acklin has had unusual opportunities for close observation and discriminating comparisons. His verdict, after viewing living conditions and opportunities under widely varying conditions of climate, government and social organization, is that the United States is the best country under the sun.

We may have strikes and storms, freight embargoes and bootleggers, higher taxes, too much crime and too many petty politicians; a multiplicity of issues to quarrel over, but we have neither the famines and autocracy of soviet Russia, nor the staggering debt and taxes of other European nations; nor the intrigues and war-clouds of the Balkans; nor the graft and nepotism of public officials in the Orient and Latin-America; nor the pestilence, ignorance and superstition of some more remote countries.

In the United States—and in this country only—are automobiles, modern homes and good schools all within the reach of the reasonably industrious working man. In this country only are opportunities limitless for those whose mental and physical qualifications fit them for positions of importance and responsibility.

Our government and our country are imperfect, for perfection is not humanly possible. There are many abuses of authority, many official acts and resultant situations subject to honest criticism, but just now is a good time to make a resolution to quit carping; to seek out intelligently our troubles and by study of municipal, state and federal problems to qualify as workers and voters for the big job of making the best nation just a little better.

Not a Traders' Paradise

Hugo Stinnes, the mighty man of German big business, had a notion that Russia could be developed into a commercial gold mine. But with the usual German methodicalness he scattered a handful of investigators through the country to spy out its possibilities. Their report caused Stinnes to abandon his Russian plans.

To buy foreign goods, the people of Russia must have either sure-enough money or wares to exchange for their purchases. The paper currency of the Soviet government is worth a shade less than the paper it is printed upon. The gold of Russia is entirely inadequate for trading purposes. That of the czars seems to have gone out of the country. That looted of the churches turned out to be trifling in amounts. The secret hoardes will probably remain the secret of their owners for years to come. Russia has been using up industrial products faster than they could be manufactured. The confiscation policy of the government caused the peasants to cultivate little more foodstuffs than they could use themselves. The wheat of the vast Russian granaries, once a dependable source of food for western Europe, is now insufficient for home consumption.

The possibilities of Russia as a buying power correspond with those of the western prairies in the United States at the time of settlement. That is they are entirely potential. Russia is in the condition of a new country that gradually has to build itself up, being destined to pass through hardship and self-discipline before it can become a market for foreign goods. It is like the bankrupt who, stripped of his possessions and credit, is compelled to begin all over.

Russia has been touted in the United States, as well as in Germany and England, as the traders' coming paradise. It is not likely to be even a shadow of that short of another generation.

This is the way it is with many of us. We can fix it up with our conscience but there are the neighbors to be reckoned with.

EUROPE'S FINANCIAL SITUATION

CARPENTER'S WORLD TRAVELS.
Copyrighted, 1922, by Frank G. Carpenter.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

WE are on the banks of the Seine this morning, in the very center of Paris, on top of the Eiffel Tower, listening to the financial jazz band of the nations. Each of us has radio caps on his ears, and we can hear the financial publicity broadcast from London 280 miles over the channel. We can hear the humming of the fastest printing presses on earth in Berlin, 670 miles off, as they roll out the marks by the billions. We can even hear Uncle Sam's cry for fair play and plain common sense, from over the ocean, while from the Chamber of Deputies just below us the speeches of the French politicians, who demand that the Germans shall pay for the damages they have wrought in North France, sound loud in our ears.

What is that mournful dirge that comes from the Old Lady of Threadneedle street? Methinks we have heard it before:

"It is a very good world to live in,
To lend, to spend, or to give in,
But to beg or to borrow or to get one's own,
It is the very worst world that ever was known."

We can hear Uncle Sam clap as he listens, while he bursts out with a quotation from Hamlet:

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."

And then, from far off Berlin, rolls in a triumphant blast mixed with the rustling of paper:

"A national debt is a national blessing!"

And from the Chamber of Deputies a representative of the Department du Nord searches the Bible and gives us that verse of Solomon:

"The borrower is servant to the lender."

and then adds with a shriek as he thinks of the German:

"And name of a name, he shall be!"

The Man on Street.

But, seriously, I want to give you some views of the financial situation in this part of Europe as it looks to the man on the street. In the first place I am not an economist, although I studied political science at college. I am not a statesman although much of my life has been spent at our national capital with the alleged men of that class. I am not even a scientist, although, somehow, I belong to the Cosmos club, most of whose members can tell you the exact number of whiskers on the eye of a flea, write volumes on the hip bone of a gnat, and to whom every star in the Milky Way is as well known as the stones you tread on the path to your work. I cannot even think in millions and billions, but have to get down to tens, hundreds, and thousands to know what things mean. In short, I belong to the plain common folk who work for their living, and figure every item in dollars and cents. Moreover, although born in Mansfield, Ohio, I am like the man from Sedalia, Missouri, in that I have to be shown. I say this that you may know what sort of eyes you are looking through as we study this financial muddle.

Before starting out let us look at the wealth of the French. The papers are full of their woes, and in that which follows I would not minimize them or abate by one jot the terrible losses of life and property they suffered in the war. Their loss of man power in the vast number killed, crippled, and dead through privation and disease, numbers almost three millions, even including their gains from Alsace Lorraine.

But to say the French stomachs now hug their backbones, and that they are out at the elbow and down at the heel is not true. The workers are fat, sleek and well clad. This is shown by my pictures. The peasants, long famous as the thriftiest and richest of Europe, have never been richer and thriftier than now. Every one of them, I might say, has his woolen stocking hidden under the rafters, bulging with money or bonds, and he invests more and more every week. I have before me figures showing the savings of the French people during the first six months of this year. They amount to almost 15,000,000 of francs, or at the current rate of exchange, more than 1,000,000,000 gold dollars. Of this more than half has gone to the purchase of shares and bonds which, directly or indirectly, will help in the rebuilding of France. A great part of it has been invested in short term treasury bonds at 4½ per cent interest.

Every French captain of industry has his men hard at work or is building the machinery for new enterprises, and the unemployment which Lloyd George says will force Great Britain to put more than a million of its idle men on government doles during this Winter is unknown in France. I am told that there are less than 50,000 people in the whole republic who are out of a job.

France a Liability Company.

Indeed, as to concrete wealh I wonder whether the French people as a going concern have not gained rather than lost by the war. In this consideration I repeat I do not include their terrible losses. These are beyond conception, enormous and should outweigh all gains. But is it not right to look upon the French nation as a corporation whose members are individually liable, and to measure its wealth by the total assets of all of the stockholders? If they owe only their own members it is like taking the money out of one pocket and putting it into another. The total assets of the nation remain the same. This may not be so in the financial assets of the government but is it not so of the people? That is one way of looking at the country.

Now France has a debt, domestic and foreign, of more than 50,000,000,000 gold dollars, and of that more than seven-eighths is held by the people and is payable in francs. Only about $7,000,000,000, including the $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 they want us to cancel, is held by other nations, and this 7,000,000,000 is all that really counts as an international liability. If the total wealth of France, as some claim, amounts to as much as $100,000,000,000, this debt is only 7 per cent of the whole.

Again, inasmuch as the above sum of $50,000,000,000 was figured at the prewar value of the franc, which is worth much less than half as much now, the 43,000,000,000 odd remaining payable in francs must be cut nearly two-thirds to get the present actual value of the domestic debt in good hard American dollars. This would reduce it to about 15,000,000,000, or 9,000,000,000 less than the $23,000,000,000 which Uncle Sam owes you and me. These are in round numbers I do not vouch for their accuracy, but it seems to me the point of view may be the same as that of some of my other friends on the street.

May Borrow of France.

And now just one word more as to France before I show how Germany, that arch-juggler of national finances, is camouflaging her true situation and escaping scot free. The thrift of the French, while the best of mankind is drunken with spending, is likely to make her the richest of nations. She is economizing in every possible way, while we Yankees are tossing our dollars into the air so that they drop down like rain. Take the matter of automobiles. France goes about on leather shoes and often in clogs. America moves on rubber tires, each of which costs from $15 to $75, and carries other expenses that lead to the rough path of poverty. The business street of every American city has a fence on each side, the golden pickets of which consist of automobiles, each worth at least $500.

It is not true that we amassed wealth during the war. But it is true that we spent it like water. France added to her savings during war time. She was the great spending place of the Allies, and if I am correctly informed, Uncle Sam alone laid out more than a billion and a half gold dollars for war materials here. He paid the peasants for all the land he destroyed, and they made money also in supplying the British and other Allies. Moreover, the peasants laid up money in the midst of the struggle; they paid off their mortgages, they bought more lands, and increased the size of their holdings. Today there are 2,000,000 more farm owners in this little republic than in our big one. Deposits in the savings banks have increased and also the number of depositors. We have in the United States a little more than 11,000,000 men, women and children who have deposits in our savings banks. This is the figure for 1920. In 1918 France had less than 8,000,000 depositors, but she has over 15,000,000 just now. In other words, the French savings depositors have almost doubled in number within the last three or four years.

With our present era of extravagant spending I do not see how we can last. If Germany should recoup France by paying the damages she morally and legally owes, France will grow so rich from then on that she will probably soon be lending to us.

Crawl-Out of Germany.

As an honest, plain-thinking man on the street, I find it hard to reconcile the financial conduct of Germany with that of private business or national honesty. Even before the war broke out, in 1913, Roland G. Usher, in his book on Pan-Germanism, said that the Germans did not care what notes they gave for supplies if they could create concrete wealth in the shape of public improvements, such as railways, munition plants, or in equipping their army. I have not the book at my hand, and may not quote him correctly but this was the sense of the statement. The same method seems to have been employed by the Germans throughout the World war, and in all their foreign transactions since then. Germany still seems to consider her contracts and bonds mere scraps of white paper; and now on the edge of bankruptcy she is spending lavishly on railways, telephones, canals, roads, and internal improvements of every kind. She is adding steadily to her concrete wealth without regard to its cost; and as a result has, it is said, one of the best industrial and trading machines upon earth. Her factories are as intact as they were before she marched into Belgium, and she has used the time since the war to put in new machinery and perfect her organization. This may have been done at the expense of her people, but, taking the same principle of a nation being an unlimited liability company, it is a question if Germany is not rich today.

Germany's Debt Versus Ours.

Suppose we get down to brass-tacks and figure out where Germany stands, leaving out the matter of the reparations of which she will surely pay no more than she can possibly help. In 1921 her aggregate domestic debt was more than 248 billion marks, and her debt in 1913 was just about one billion dollars. Who held the prewar debt, I know not, but it was probably owned by the Germans. So, for easy figuring, we can lump the whole in the mark-debt of today.

Two hundred and 48 billion marks! It seems a vast sum. So it is upon paper, but when you divide it by the 7,000 marks which at this writing about equal one dollar, it becomes only $35,000,000 of actual concrete indebtedness. This is just about one six-hundredth of the money we owe, represented for the most part by the Liberty bonds, which you and I and the hundred odd million other American citizens bought during the war. Looking at the debt of France in this way, it is almost 800 times as great as that of Germany, and the debt of the British more than 150 times greater.

At the same time it is said that certain of the German financiers and industrial companies have been sending their profits out of the country and investing them in foreign credits or depositing them in foreign banks in pound or dollar accounts. The amount of these money exports is said to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000. It reminds one of the bankrupt who puts all his money in his wife's name just before failure. It made Lloyd George think of what the situation will be when the mark goes to nothing and the internal debt of the Germans is entirely wiped out. He said: "When that time comes England must be aware of a well equipped Germany with 60,000,000 people competing with such debt-laden countries as France and Great Britain, which are her industrial rivals."

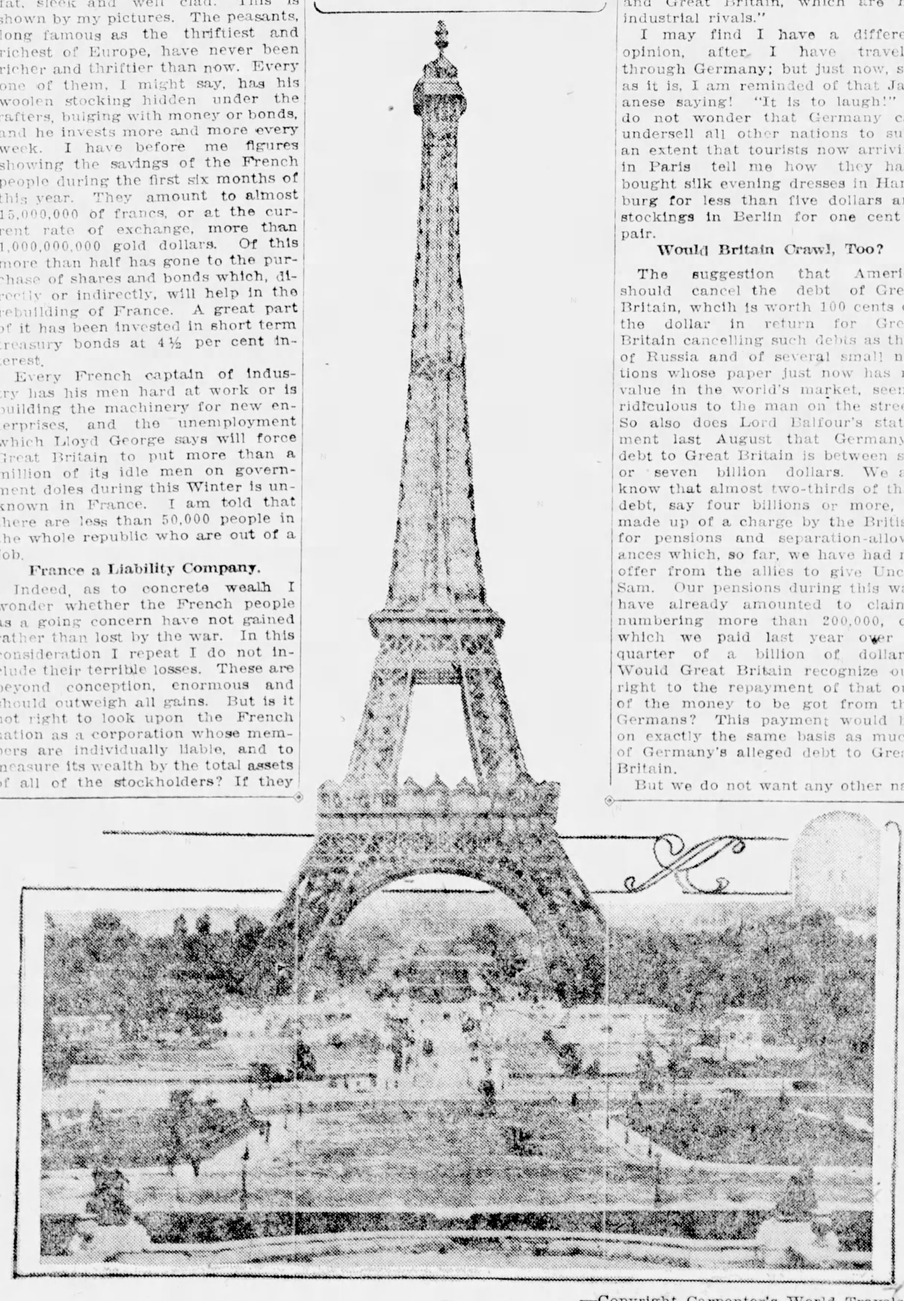
I may find I have a different opinion, after I have traveled through Germany; but just now, sad as it is, I am reminded of that Japanese saying! "It is to laugh!" I do not wonder that Germany can undersell all other nations to such an extent that tourists now arriving in Paris tell me how they have bought silk evening dresses in Hamburg for less than five dollars and stockings in Berlin for one cent a pair.

Would Britain Crawl, Too?

The suggestion that America should cancel the debt of Great Britain, which is worth 100 cents on the dollar in return for Great Britain cancelling such debts as that of Russia and of several small nations whose paper just now has no value in the world's market, seems ridiculous to the man on the street. So also does Lord Balfour's statement last August that Germany's debt to Great Britain is between six or seven billion dollars. We all know that almost two-thirds of that debt, say four billions or more, is made up of a charge by the British for pensions and separation-allowances which, so far, we have had no offer from the allies to give Uncle Sam. Our pensions during this war have already amounted to claims numbering more than 200,000, on which we paid last year over a quarter of a billion of dollars. Would Great Britain recognize our right to the repayment of that out of the money to be got from the Germans? This payment would be on exactly the same basis as much of Germany's alleged debt to Great Britain.

But we do not want any other nation to pay for our pensions. We did not go into the war to make money, and when the war closed we did not capitalize our support by demanding great colonies in Africa, oil fields in Asia, or the partition of the islands of the Far East. We do not boast of our charities, although they aggregated over four billion dollars, only a little less than all the British owe us. We know that the war cost us nearly twice the reparations now asked of Germany, and that the money came for the most part from both our poor and well-to-do, who skimped and saved to buy Liberty bonds. We do not want anything but fair play and square dealings, and ask only that France, Germany and England should lay all their cards on the table and do what they can.

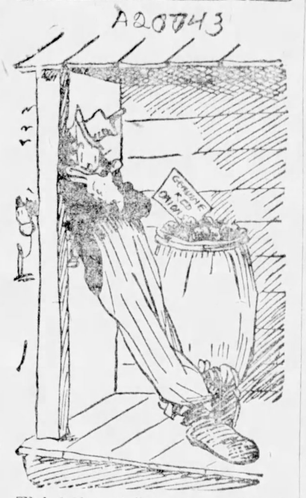
Eiffel Tower



—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

ON Eiffel Tower in Paris one can listen by radio to a jazz concert or international finance, with the French calling for reparations before they pay what they owe. Other nations chime in with cries for Uncle Sam to cancel their debts.

ABE MARTIN



Th' feller that's given t' worryin' is t' be congratulated on th' present unusually fine selection o' things t' worry about.

We guess Ike Lark has been some place on a sleepin' car, fer his shoes are shined t'day.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

German Money

A MILLION German marks I took, and bought a stick of gum; "To such a pass," I said, "gadzook, has this great nation come. Her coin was once as good as wheat, a single mark would buy as much of kraut as one could eat, and eke a liver pie. But now if I would buy hardtack, three tons of wealth I weigh; it takes as much as I can stack upon a coalman's dray." I see the Germans clean the till to buy a can of peas, and then I think of Kaiser Bill, who basks in gilded ease. No luxury's to him denied, this first of cast-off kings; he lately took himself a bride, and brides are costly things. No griefs financial spoil his days or make his soul 'repine, he does not haul the coin in drays when he would buy a stein. If there is one who should endure the penalties of war, who should be hungry, sad and poor, it's this emperor. But he's the only German skate who is from woe afar; he doesn't spend a hundred-weight of marks for a cigar. His former subjects daily burst in tears and anguished groans; it takes to buy a pound of nurst, a ton of German bones. If they would buy a quart of nails they must provide two trucks, and on them pile, in bales on bales, all kinds of German bucks.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Sower

I watched him trudging through the field
Preparing for his harvest yield,
A man of strength and vigor
But untutored and unclean;
The proud would scorn the garb he wore
And turn him coldly from the door,
The dainty in his presence
Would have shuddered to be seen.

And as I watched I thought of him,
Rough-handed and of visage grim,
The sower, ankle deep in earth,
Distributing his seed;
Yet those who looked at him in scorn
And only saw his garments torn
Some day upon his snow-white wheat
In luxury would feed.

Out of the common comes the great,
Beyond the task the joys await;
Rough be the hand which sows the seed,
But white and soft the bread.
From them the haughty may despise
The splendors of the world arise,
The cradle in a tenement
May be a ruler's bed.

Turn not away from any man
Who serves the Maker's mighty plan.
The sower does not walk in pride
Or costly garments wear.
And from the mire which marked the past
A genius may arise at last,
The mother in the tenement
A royal child may bear.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest)

EX-GREEK PREMIER THANKS U. S. FOR AID

Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, in a Christmas message to the American Red Cross, expressed the gratitude of the Greek people for America's generosity in succoring the millions of refugees who have swarmed into Greece.

"Through the American Red Cross and other organizations," the message said, "you came to the rescue, your flour feeding them, your blankets arriving to rob Winter of its terrors, and your doctors saving the sick.

"We face the future with courage, but we are conscious of its perils. Only by the continuance of your help can misery permanently be removed."

CHILDREN SUFFOCATE IN CHRISTMAS FIRE

Two children, Willisen, 10, and Barbara, 8, were suffocated in their home in Battle Creek, Mich., shortly after the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waynard Watts, had finished decorating their Christmas tree.

A fire broke out in the basement and spread rapidly through the first floor rooms. Watts dashed through smoke and flame to the children's bedroom, but failing to find them there, ran from the house, believing the little ones had already fled.

When the flames were checked, firemen found the bodies in the bathroom, where they had gone to escape the smoke.

The rear of a waterfall is made by the burst of millions of air bubbles.

VARIETIES

The Assyrians were the first to equip an army with iron weapons.

Ornithologists disagree as to whether partridges are polygamous.

Fire stands third as a cause for accidental deaths in the United States.

Japan's population increased more than 100 per cent between 1848 and 1918.

Pensions are being paid to 1,750,000 war cripples by the British empire.

The military forces of Denmark are to be reduced from 11,500 to 6,700 men.

The elephants of Ceylon are esteemed for their superior strength and docility.

If land were divided equally, each Japanese would have one and a half acres of land.

Several of the independent states of India have adopted prohibition in varying forms.

In 1920 United States railroads paid $119,832,127 for damages and loss to freight.

An adult skeleton contains nearly four pounds of calcium, mostly phosphate of lime.

Under the name of chataranga chess was played in Hindustan nearly 500 years ago.

A Dutch scientist has discovered a heavenly body of 20,000,000 times the size of the sun.

During the Civil war 30,156 Union and 30,152 Confederate soldiers died prisoners of war.

Lie detecting by a special electric machine is the latest invention against false evidence.

Women have been employed in the railway, postal and telegraph services of Belgium since 1882.

Carenite ore, from which radium comes, is mined principally in Paradox valley, New Mexico.

A tax called chimney money was levied on each hearth in a house in the reign of Charles II.

The estimated amount for maintaining a soldier in the United States army is $2,680 a year.

Public service corporations of the United States require new capital of $20,000,000,000 annually.

The first bicycle of the present type two wheels of about the same size, was brought out in 1885.

The energy value of the avacado, or alligator pear, is more than twice that of most other fruits.

It is estimated that last year the people of this country consumed 15½ pounds of coffee per capita.

Traces of the most ancient cavemen found in Europe seem to identify them with the Eskimo.

Before the introduction of centrifugal machines in 1850 sugar was light brown instead of white.

The chances of an oak tree being struck by lightning are 57 times greater than those of a beech.

Vegetarians get wrinkles sooner than those who live on a mixed diet, according to one medical man.

The Indian of the Brazilian wilds appeases his hunger with rats, snakes, alligators and parrots.

The turtle's heart will beat for two or three days after the rest of the animal has been made into soup.

The people who have the best eyesight, as a rule, are those who are mostly employed in the open air.

Eureka, Cal., claims the distinction of being the farthest western city on the mainland of the United States.

By a spectroscope one-five hundred-thousanth part of a drop of blood can be detected on clothing.

So dense is the population in some parts of China that millions are forced to live on the water in boats.

The department of agriculture has just issued a circular which tells farmers how to tan their own hides.

Shock from the electric catfish found in tropical African rivers, will knock down a man and kill other fish.

The "sugar ash" of Sicily contains a sap that hardens into cane sugar which the natives use without refining.

Confirmed criminals never dream, is the conclusion reached by a medical research society after long investigation.

Poison ivy takes on a beautiful reddish hue early in the Autumn and is picked for ornamental purposes by some people—once.

Before the war chewing gum was practically unknown in England. Now the sales amount to more than $1,000,000 a year.

Carbon monoxide, the white damp which has caused the death of so many miners, does not affect animals without red blood.

American, British, French and German wireless companies have formed a pool to establish one large station in Argentia.

Pliny says that the Romans, more than 2,000 years ago, imported Roquefort cheese from France to add flavor to their banquets.

The brass button was first introduced by a hardware manufacturer in Birmingham, England, near the close of the 17th century.

By seismic movements in 1822 in Chile, over 100,000 square miles along the coast were raised permanently three to four feet.

The eyes of snails and slugs are perched right on the ends of their feelers, so that they can look in every direction without moving.

At Alto Crucero, in Bolivia, water freezes every night of the year, while at nooday the sun is sometimes hot enough to blister the flesh.

The first discovery of a disease producing bacteria was made by the French pathologist, Davaine, in 1854, in a study of sheep anthrax.

Of the 200,000 Negro soldiers sent overseas during the World war, battle deaths amounted to 474, while the total deaths were 9,765.

Tasmania is today the largest producer of the natural alloy osmiridium or iridosmine, used for the points of gold nibs for fountain pens.

The rivers of Belgian Congo are navigated by twin boats which get around the many falls by straddling an elevated structure erected on the land.

Spain's hydro-electric power plants have developed over 500,000 horsepower, or just about one-tenth of the potential water power of that country.

The use of the word "mug" as a slang for face is believed to be due to an old-fashioned habit of making drinking vessels to represent a humen face.

Before he invented the steamboat, Robert Fulton experimented with a submarine at the bottom of Brest harbor in France, using funds obtained by portrait painting in Paris.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

TWO CAREERS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

[illegible] years ago [illegible] Phyllis were [illegible] you could [illegible] dispositions, [illegible] took place one [illegible] allowed [illegible] afternoon with [illegible].

[illegible] is coming today. The [illegible] preparations [illegible] so Phyllis' [illegible] she [illegible] party [illegible] five but [illegible] individualities [illegible] the ex- [illegible] whirlwind, [illegible] preciseness, [illegible] but Phyllis, [illegible] with flashing [illegible] to move. Move [illegible] disgust of her [illegible] playmate.

[illegible] young Billy [illegible] "Come on [illegible] from Phyllis' [illegible] Phyllis. Her [illegible] of the [illegible] that all's well [illegible] found little [illegible] as straight as [illegible] the top step of [illegible] folded tightly [illegible] a look of mis- [illegible] pretty childish face [illegible] felt reproached for [illegible] her own child.

[illegible] to tell my mother [illegible] Caroline in steady [illegible].

[illegible] had little girl to [illegible] mother apologet- [illegible] how she could di- [illegible] You and I can eat [illegible] good cookies and [illegible] have any."

[illegible] took for an instant [illegible] the trick, had [illegible] by just then with [illegible] ing will in the rear of [illegible] the one hand, and way- [illegible] y to the other an all- [illegible] too much." Caroline [illegible] you can guess, as the [illegible] that Phyllis was [illegible] always had beaux and [illegible] favorite. He was de- [illegible] and stood patiently by [illegible] to look turns going to the [illegible] her various suitors. She [illegible] the smug, old-fash- [illegible] made it quite plain [illegible] to have a career, [illegible] had no charms for her. [illegible] would say, "sit around [illegible] and wash dishes and [illegible] and cook and wash dishes. [illegible] I should say not. I am going to New York to do social settlement work."

You can imagine how this impressed Caroline, who sat at home and learned how to sew and cook, to became a perfect housewife. She had no patience with this idea of public life for women. Domesticity was her goal. Scornfully she pictured the misled Phyllis heaping charity on the heads of those who did not want it and forgetting the most noble work of all, home-making.

Her heart actually ached for Billy, who was falling headlong into the net of unrequited affections. Why, oh why, couldn't he have some sense and see the great advantage of choosing a girl like her—a girl who would be glad to give him undying devotion. Caroline did not exactly go out of her way to show Billy the right path, but if prayer and perseverance had anything to do with it, she finally managed to be there the day Billy needed sympathy. It was outrageous the way Phyllis treated him. Caroline was the soothing counter-irritant. Her preciseness had at last come into its own, for Billy proposed after the harrowing scene with Phyllis, who refused to be enticed into romance when the whole world beckoned a welcome and a future to the woman of brains.

Caroline began hemming linens with a wholesome satisfaction. It proved that superiority always won. She had devoted her life with this interest in view and she was a model little housekeeper. Her mother even complimented her even disposition. Things went smoothly for Caroline. Things went correctly. She had planned the course of her life and was rewarded, for Billy had come at last.

She did not see him often. He was busier than usual, but he explained this by saying that he had to earn more money now. When he did come he was too tired to catch the enthusiasm Caroline felt. Poor, precious Billy, she thought, she must take good care of him.

She was watching for him one Sunday afternoon, and tried to maintain her outward poise when she saw him turn the corner. She did not rush down to the door to meet him, for she was still a bit backward and exceedingly proper. Her rocking chair took on a trifle more speed but suddenly stopped in frozen stillness. Billy had passed by the gate. He was tipping his hat. He was talking with Phyllis. The fly-away, flighty and freedom-loving Phyllis slipped her arm through Billy's and was guiding him down the street.

In kindness to Caroline we had better leave the story here, but it is a temptation to say that Phyllis made a fairly good housewife. Caroline is doing well as a prominent woman—active in all lines of uplift, social work and politics.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

[illegible]mpest is not an easy or a [illegible]nt task, but it must be under- [illegible]n in downright earnest; and [illegible] is a rich reward for those who [illegible] which is exactly pro- [illegible]tion to the extent in which they [illegible]—G. R. Sharman.

"WHAT SAY" WE GO.

[illegible] is a description of my [illegible]. It was written by a [illegible]order who spends her [illegible]e. I sincerely wish the [illegible] read it.—Southern Girl of [illegible].

[illegible] is a delightful spot in old [illegible] full of beauty, color and [illegible] anyone who has been [illegible]ough to see it must feel [illegible]. It is Wytheville in [illegible] Mountains.

[illegible]ly old mansion with [illegible]ums and there are [illegible] a tiny cottage on a [illegible] Wonderful places, some [illegible]nded by ancient trees, [illegible] lawns of blue grass, [illegible] lively. They are sym- [illegible] of South of poetry [illegible]a sentiment and tra- [illegible].

[illegible] little houses, with [illegible]oned gardens, ex- [illegible] and flowers every- [illegible]pression. Just a riot of [illegible] until one stops in [illegible] lost the eyes again [illegible] so many gardens, I [illegible] the flowers of long ago; the [illegible] mothers and grandmothers [illegible] jump-ups, four [illegible]clocks and dainty [illegible] I had not seen since [illegible] sweet geraniums on the [illegible] plants of every [illegible].

[illegible] vines climb fences, [illegible] kitchens and verandas. [illegible] vegetable gardens are pic- [illegible].

[illegible] is a never-ending joy to walk [illegible] the town and get the social [illegible]. They all know each [illegible] from the county judge to the [illegible]. 'It's showdy, major,' [illegible]. 'well, doctor, how is it today?' [illegible] Southern type passes.

[illegible] more than passing notice [illegible]. A gallant old soldier [illegible] the gray; an officer with [illegible]well Jackson's brigade, he was [illegible] in command near Fredericks- [illegible]. However, he is very much [illegible]. Eighty years old and as [illegible] as a boy of 20. Incidentally, [illegible] a violinist and sings in the [illegible]. The optimism and sunshiny [illegible] of this wonderful old man as [illegible] you how happy he is, and [illegible] lovely the world seems to him, [illegible] he finds beauty in all things [illegible], mind you, he is going blind) [illegible] a sob and an ache.

[illegible] The welcome of the stranger [illegible] the gates is one not forgotten. [illegible] several occasions, when I lingered [illegible] I was invited to come up [illegible] the porch, and it is a [illegible] to listen to the soft mountain [illegible] which prevails. In the by- [illegible] the grass grows—a bit of [illegible] and there, and gentle- [illegible] cows browse about unhattered [illegible] as it suits their fancies.

[illegible] down, read a piece—just a [illegible] walk on a beautiful winding road [illegible] the gardens situated under the [illegible] of a mountain, covered with [illegible] trees. The owner lives in a [illegible] cottage nearby. He gives you a [illegible] welcome, you may quench [illegible] thirst with the cool water, rest [illegible] and go on your way to rejoice [illegible] new beauties which greet you at [illegible] turn.

And such a country! The genius [illegible] Supreme Creator has touched it. [illegible] mountains of New England im- press one with their majesty and haughty grandeur, and we view them with a feeling akin to awe. But there is a mellow warmth and hazy softness, an appealing sense of nearness in the blue-tipped mountains of Virginia, not found elsewhere. The climate is perfect.

"One of the delightful things is that everyone seems happy and prosperous. Above all there is an atmosphere of contentment, which is so refreshing in these days of the almost rabid commercialism which one finds in the larger cities."

BRING ON THE STORY.

Shall we take a trip to Cuba Lake this lovely day? It is only about 30 miles from my home.

We will follow the Genessee river to a place called Belvedere. There we will turn to the left, following the macadam road through the towns of Friendship and Cuba. Cuba is an artificial lake on government land. It was built to supply water for a branch of the Erie canal.

There is a good road around the lake, also some beautiful cottages. The Cuba Indian reservation is there, one cabin remaining. Half of this cabin is built of logs and half of boards. With the hillside back of the Indian hut, it makes a very pretty picture.

If I see this in print I will come again with a description of Letchworth Park and Mary Jenison, the first white woman of the Genessee.—A Maid of Old New York.

Mixing With Martha

Well Balanced Menu.

Noodle Soup
Pot Roast of Beef
Brown Potatoes Gravy
Squash
Cabbage Slaw
Fruit Pudding

Noodles.

Three eggs beaten light, one and one-half tablespoonfuls milk, salt; beat in gradually flour until stiff; finish on board and roll in thin sheets to dry. When dry enough to roll up, cut fine with knife like cabbage slaw and shake out on molding board to finish drying. Can be dried and put in can for use when needed.

Pot Roast of Beef.

Get a nice kettle roast and also a piece of suet. Put the suet in a kettle and allow it to get very hot. Put in the roast and turn quickly from side to side in the hot fat, as this keeps the juices from escaping. Add one pint of boiling water. Cook slowly keeping only just enough water to keep from burning. When half done add the seasoning. When time to put over the potatoes take out the meat, add boiling water and put in the potatoes, cooking until done. They will brown nicely. When done, take out the potatoes, put back the grease and make the gravy.

Cabbage Slaw.

Grate firm head of cabbage, season to taste with salt, sugar, pepper, vinegar and cream. Use plenty of cream and serve cold.

Fruit Pudding.

One-half box gelatine, two cups cold water. When dissolved add two cups hot water, two cups sugar, juice of two lemons. Strain, and when quite firm stir in this fruit: One orange cut in tiny pieces, four figs cut in tiny pieces, six dates cut in tiny pieces, two bananas sliced, 14 blanched almonds, a few seeded Malaga grapes. This is fine with whipped cream.

$40,000,000 Treasure Found in King's Tomb

Lady Allenby — Above — FRONT OF TEMPLE OF THEBES — Below — TOMB OF KING TUTENKHAMEN OF EGYPT —

Gem-studded thrones, gold statues and ancient Egyptian jewelry estimated to be worth more than $40,000,000 was unearthed near Thebes by the Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter, explorer, after seven years' unceasing labor.

Lady Allenby, wife of the British general who was in Egypt with her husband at the time the treasures were located, was the first white woman to enter the excavation.

The find, which is of extreme importance to archaeologists, revealed old temple walls covered with hieroglyphics, the throne of King Tutenkhamun, one of the kings of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, who reigned around the year 1350, and many priceless statues and works of Egyptian art.

Inlaid furniture, life-sized statues, vases of beautiful and intricate design, and royal robes richly embroidered were among the treasures unearthed.

Chat With Cousins

Three cheers for Brown Eyes and her book review. It is splendid, interesting and well written. Who is going to reward her by giving a review of the book she asks for?

Nellie of the West Virginia Hills had to stay home from meeting because it was raining so hard so she wrote us a letter. She thinks we have good writers in our columns (we think so, too, don't we?) and asks specially for Fred Sleath. Must have been mental telepathy, for there he is!

Nellie also wants to know if anyone can tell her the significance of rings worn on different fingers. There is a pretty story about the wedding ring, also the engagement ring, and history wound about seal rings and cardinals' rings. It is a fascinating subject and somebody's chance to write a wonderful letter.

Next week your story contest is over. It has been a great success and we know you are going to enjoy the talent of our page.

Well, here is a surprise. One of our cousins likes the town better than the country. Now what do you think of that? Her birthday is rolling around again and comes on Jan. 18. She wants the boys and girls to cheer her up, having to live in the country this way. She might just as well stand out in the open and invite snowballs to hit her, but we shall see. Maybe before we get through Wandering Jew will love the country.

Mrs. Martha Perkins has some Baldwin readers and says if they will help Blue Bell of Ohio, she may have her address.

A Little Mother is wondering if anyone can help her get the story "Out of the Nowhere," by Ruby M. Ayers. Aunt Martha had an awful shock when she was accused by the little mother of being "Uncle," though the blow was lessened by a subtle piece of flattery. She may be a good fellow—she would like to be, but, oh, horrors. Aunt Martha is a real hope-to-die aunt to you all. Come and see.

Thirteen-year-old Autumn of Pennsylvania writes a brief history of her beloved state. She says Pennsylvania is the most beautiful state. It was not stolen from the Indians, for it was bought and paid for twice, both from the king and the Indians. It is second in manufacturing and has the largest steel city in the world.

Puggy wrote us a letter before before Christmas after the page was made up and asked why we had not discussed the important question of radio on our page. We have tried it several times, but so far we have not discovered a radio enthusiast. There must be some among us. Puggy thinks it is as possible to communicate with Mars as it was for Columbus to discover America. She tells Lonesome Charlie that she knows his Oil City well. Sounds as though she should have said "the oil well city." Puggy started her experience as "pie-baker" there.

How do you like the 1923 page? Start the new year right and write that letter you have been intending to send us ever since you have taken The Blade. We all want to hear from every one of you.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily bread and daily duties are the sweetest things of life.—Stevenson.

PROUD OF MICHIGAN POET

I am a regular reader of The Blade and enjoy it greatly, however, this is my first attempt to enter your interesting column.

The boys and girls who write for this section of the paper surely do express some fine thoughts and there does not seem to be any shortage of subjects open for discussion. Isn't it a delightful way to become acquainted and enroll in one large family?

I live in the dear old state of Michigan, the state of picturesque scenery and beautiful lakes. In fact my home is near a few of the popular inland lakes.

I am a close student of nature and love the beautiful. I also derive much pleasure from sports and outdoor pursuits.

Are the cousins getting "fed up" on book discussions? I will only voice a few of my sentiments along this line. To those seeking poetry, I would suggest that you include the books of verse by Edgar A. Guest, who is our own Michigan poet.

Among the modern writers of fiction my favorites are Peter B. Kyne, John Fox, Jr., Rex Beach, Gene Stratton Porter and James Oliver Curwood. Have any of the cousins read H. G. Wells' "Outline of History?" It is a wonderful romance of Mother Earth.

Hope all the cousins enjoyed a happy Thanksgiving. I think all of us have a great deal to be thankful for and I always try to see the silver lining in all dark clouds.

Please let us hear again from E. Wallick, Weary, Country Jake, Ruby and Just Plain Jim. Again that same old question—have I a twin? August 30? Here's wishing Aunt Martha and all the cousins success and happiness. —Peggy of Michigan.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME!

Hello, all of you. How are you, Lovely June? May I have a seat by you? Thanks. Gee, it's cold. Let's not take the trip to Mount Vernon today. It is too cold. Save your bouquet for a trip in the near future. Lovely June, I believe you are from West Virginia, the land that never will grow old. The beauty of the mountains and rivers will never grow less.

Whatever humanity may succeed in doing, West Virginia shall never lack for inspiration, not while the sun casts shadows of royal purple behind each pebble or while the fox roams the hills. More and more West Virginia is going to draw the nation's people to see it, to look across the unimaginable splendors of vast mountains where great forests grow. West Virginia, the land of fair women and brave men!—Fred Sleath.

LIKES CHARACTER BOOKS.

I agree with Keystone Bachelor about light reading, but here is at least one girl who does not sit on the porch reading until her work is finished. I like to read very much and there are a few books I almost revere. My favorite style are character books. By this I do not mean any certain kind. The plot of the story interests me very little, but it is the character of the people. If there is a real true-to-life girl, full of spirit and honest frankness, whether she be heroine or merely mentioned, she is my favorite. The heroine of a true character book is never forgotten. For years you will remember some of the things she said or did. At least I do.

Light reading does not benefit the mind or the thoughts of the reader. I think Keystone Bachelor will agree with me on that. Write again and tell us your favorite books. Zane Grey and Holworthy Hall are two fine authors, I think.

Don Quixote, I am a would-be writer, and I enjoy your letters so much. Please write again.

King Philip, you optimist, where is that promised letter?

Your recipe for happiness, Tim of Va., has helped me so much.

Is there anyone among the cousins who wants a sister, an honest-to-goodness friend? Have I a twin? Sept. 21.

Enter Waste Basket; exit—Virginia Creeper.

LOVES THE SNOW.

What a fine morning to take a sleigh ride. You all look alike to me, as I just came in out of the snow, and you all know how dark everything always looks. Naomi-the-Would-Be-Wanderer, if you were here to toy with your camera we could get some good pictures of the snow scenes around my home.

King Philip, come on with that letter. I am getting impatient. Black-Eyed Susan, where have you gone to? Don't stay away too long, for you are my twin.

Do any of you cousins get lonesome? I sure do. But I am not lonesome today with all this beautiful snow. Who could be? Come again, Cheerie-O, for I like your letters.

Millicent, you have also described my ideal home to a T. I have never had a letter printed, but I won't give up yet.—Locust Blossom.

TRAVELIN' ON.

Well, how's the merry crew this fine Winter day? I hear J. V. say he is kind of cool, and Canadian Cowgirl says the snow is too deep for her horse to run fast. 'Stoo bad, isn't it?

This time I'm going to take you all on a little trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania. Leaving West Virginia, I started for Somerset county, Pa., where the great coal trouble occurred. I stopped in Somerset, a nice looking place. I also visited the building from which people say, General Braddock and his army started when it met defeat.

After staying in Somerset a while I took a motor trip through the county. A force of state troops were camped near the road, and their cavalry was fine looking. Then I returned to West Va. I was only here a month till I again "packed my walking shoes" and went to Maryland. While there I passed a signpost which read, "Summit of the Alleghanies." At last I had reached the top of this long range of mountains. Cool? No. Only an overcoat felt pretty good. Ha, ha. Now, I am back in W. Va., and will stay here until I again get the wanderlust.

How are you cousins getting along in school this year? Remember what Lincoln said as he sat by the candle light studying: "I will study and get ready and maybe my chance will come." It came, so may yours.

Where are all those cousins that used to write from the South? It's time we heard from Dixieland, so come on you writers of Dixie.—Don Quixote.

Talks on Fine Arts

Art.

Shadows! They are fascinating, if you will take the time to study them. They have color, form, animation, movement. At times they are as graceful as a whisp of smoke fading away into nothingness, and at other times as substantial as a mountain. Observe the farmer, with his plow, turn the fresh dark earth. The sun lights the furrow and in the shadow what color do you see? Purple!

You remember the French painter who couldn't paint the shaded side of a white coach. He was in despair until he ran after a white coach and studied the back. It was lavender. And what is the color of the shadow on the snow cast by the pines and the cotton-woods? Blue!

Willard Metcalf's "Benediction," an old-fashioned white country church amidst the maples, bathed in moonlight. The shadows seem to beckon you while they whisper of the living in the little community, for they point to a lighted window in the distance. Then they remain hushed and still while they draw their soft gray mantles over the ones sleeping in the church yard. A symphony in restful shadows! In the snow painting by Carl Krafft, "The Red Sleigh," the foreground is almost wholly pre-empted with the blue lace-like shadows of a great oak—From Art Institute of Chicago News Letter.

Music.

Story of the opera, "Hansel and Gretel," will please the children, for it is about a dear little girl and a dear little boy. The libretto was written by Adelheid Wette, the music by Englebert Humperdinck, and the opening song is sung by Gretel, who is knitting a stocking while her brother, Hansel, is making a broom.

Tired of eating nothing but bread, Hansel takes a sip from the jug of milk a neighbor has sent to them. Gretel raps his knuckles and there ensues a playful fight.

Their mother returns home and upbraids them. In her excitement she breaks the jug, which so angers her that she sends the children away to pick strawberries in the woods. Alone, Gertrude is lamenting their poverty, when her husband, Peter, arrives, happy because he has sold some brooms. Hearing about the children, he tells his wife there is a witch in the woods who bakes children into gingerbread. They rush in search of them.

In the meantime, the lost children are visited by the kind sandman. Before they fall asleep they sing a little prayer about angels guarding them. The angels actually do come and watch through the night. In the morning, the children see the witch's castle all made of good things to eat. They play a trick on the witch and throw her in the oven, which frees all the gingerbread figures into children again. They are eating the good things amidst general rejoicing, when Gertrude and Peter find them.

Literature.

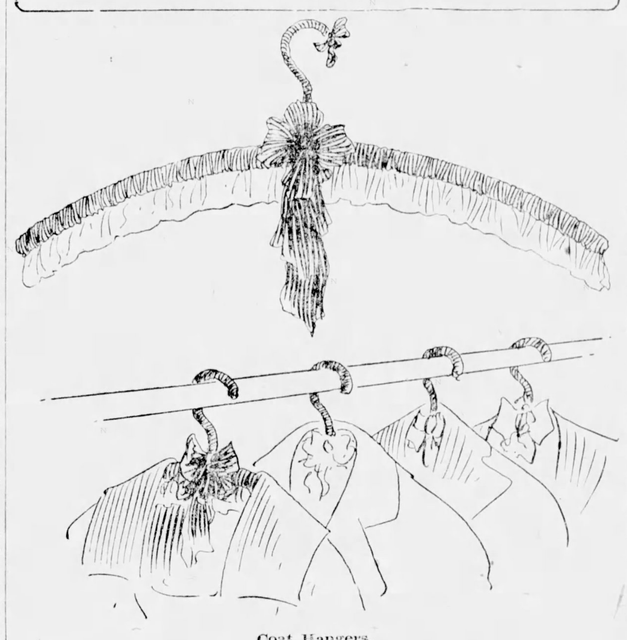
It is surprising how few people read the preface of a book, and how few know anything about the author who writes the book. Yet this is as important as any other part, making a story much more interesting, and making criticism entirely fair, to say nothing of added pleasure.

This week we will give a brief biography of the author of "Adventures in Contentment," so that you can doubly enjoy a review of this story next week.

"David Grayson" is the nom de plume of Ray Stannard Baker, who was born in Lansing, Mich., in 1870. He studied law, was a reporter, became associate editor of McClure's magazine, one of the editors of the American magazine, was supply commander, Dept. of State in Great Britain, France and Italy, and was director of Press Bureau of American Commonwealth to Negotiate Peace, at Paris, 1919.

His home is in Amherst, Massachusetts. Strangely, perhaps, some might think, this man of affairs has chosen to live the simple life in the country. You who know what life in the country is, can appreciate his wise decision and you will surely fall in love with his book. "Adventures of Contentment," which is the story of the beginning of his country life and the friendships and happiness he found there.

ART IN THE HOME



Coat Hangers.

Of course many people are perfectly well satisfied with a plain coat hanger. But many a frock is pretty enough to deserve something better than plain wood or wire, to say nothing of the transformation of one's closet with dainty hangers all in a row.

A pole should be suspended in the center of the closet. It will be far more satisfactory for hanging garments than to try to put them on hooks.

The college girl or the bride will appreciate decorated coat hangers which are simple to make.

Put two pieces of ribbon together, of contrasting colors, one wider than the other, to form ruffle. Whip narrow ribbon to wider piece, leaving ends open. Slip over one end of hanger. Make duplicate piece and slip over other end. Join together under wire piece which fits over pole.

Put a small tack in each end of hanger, shirr ribbon to form scant and even gathers, hem ends, fold under and draw up to cover tack. Fasten ribbon to tack so the ribbon will not slip.

Wind half-inch wide ribbon over wire fastening at tip with a small bow-knot. Trim seam with rosette.

Pink and blue are effective colors to use, or lavender and yellow.

POETS' CORNER

Old Hundred

BY ROBERT OF LINCOLN.

"I don't know about the old masters,
I know very little of 'chords.'
But, my dear, I like good music,
And understand good words.
And so, if you want to please grandpa,
Play something slow and old,
Somehow, new-fangled music
To me sounds hard and cold.
There isn't the same ring to it
There always used to be,
Though I s'pose the music's better,
And the fault is all in me.

I don't really wish to scold tonight,
And declare the world grows worse,
That new ideas are all a mistake,
And all the new ways a curse.
Old men, I'm afraid, very often
Are apt to go in that way:
I don't know but the world is better
Than the good old times in my day.

And maybe old men are childish,
And foolish, too, once in a while;
And maybe the Lord likes better
To be praised in the new-fangled style,
But somehow I can't help thinking
(Old men are apt to think so)
That the hymns don't sound as solemn
As they used to years ago.

Yes, you may sing Old Hundred,
I like the way that goes,
Though the way they sing it nowadays—
Well, He understands, I 'spose.
Your grandma used to sing it
To me fifty years ago,
Yes, Bessie, sing Old Hundred
As she did—soft and slow.

And Bessie sang the old-time hymn,
And played the music slow,
Till the white head in the cushioned chair
Was drowsily nodding low;
And a well known click of the garden gate
Brings a blush to the cheek so fair;
Old Hundred sinks to silence,
And grandpa sleeps in his chair.'

Not Understood

Not understood, we move along asunder;
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
Along the years; we marvel and we wonder
Why life is life! and then we fall asleep;
Not understood.

Not understood, we gather false impressions
And hug them closer as the years go by;
Til virtues seem to us transgressions,
And thus men rise and fall and live and die;
Not understood.

Not understood, poor souls with stunted joy
Of measure gaunted by their narrow gauge;
The poison shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mold the age;
Not understood.

Not understood how trifles often change us,
The thoughtless sentence of the fancied slight,
Destroys long years of friendship and estranges us,
As on our souls there falls a freezing blight;
Not understood.

Not understood, how many breasts are aching
For lack of sympathy as day by day;
How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking,
How many noble souls pass away,
Not understood.

Oh, God! that men should see a little clearer,
Or judge less harshly where they cannot see,
Oh! God! that men would draw a little nearer Thee,
Unto each other, they'd be nearer Thee,
And understand.

Can You Guess?

The following is a very old guessing game. See how many authors you can guess correctly before next week when the answers will be published.

1. Very fast indeed. 2. Worn on the head. 3. Belongs in a monastery. 4. A dismal color. 5. Frozen rain. 6. Private dwellings. 7. Not far distant. 8. A ruler of men. 9. Well learned. 10. Comes from pork. 11. The value of a word. 12. A worker in precious metals. 13. Small talk and large weight. 14. A young domestic animal. 15. A vital part of the body. 16. A slang expression. 17. A popular game and a preposition. 18. A fuel and a chain of hills. 19. The home of wild beasts with no water near. 20. Something ladies wear. 21. A French preposition and an enemy. 22. Opposite of high and an addition. 23. Bad to have on one's feet. 24. The result of curling irons.

How Many Bones?

How many bones in the human face?
Fourteen when they are all in place.

How many bones in the human head?
Eight, my child, as I've often said.

How many bones in the human ear?
Three in each, and help to hear.

How many bones in the human spine?
Twenty-six, like a climbing vine.

How many bones in the human chest?
Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest.

How many bones in the shoulder bind?
Two in each—one before and behind.

How many bones in the human arm?
In each one, two in each forearm.

How many bones in the human wrist?
Eight in each, if none are missed.

How many bones in the palm of the hand?
Five in each, with many a band.

How many bones in the fingers ten?
Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend.

How many bones in the human hip?
One in each, like a dish they dip.

How many bones in the human thigh?
One in each, and deep they lie.

How many bones in the human knees?
One in each, the kne pan, please.

How many bones in the ankle strong?
Seven in each, but none are long.

How many bones in the ball of the foot?
Five in each, as the palms were put.

How many bones in the toes half a score?
Twenty-eight, and there are no more.

And now altogether, these many bones fix,
And then count in the body two hundred and six.

And then we have the human mouth,
Of upper and under thirty-two teeth.

And now and then have a bone, I should think,
That forms in a joint, or to fill up a chink.

A sesamoid bone, or a wormain, we call,
And now we may rest, for we've told them all.

Oh, Come, Come Away

(As sung sixty years ago)

Oh, come, come away,
From labor now reposing,
Let busy care a while forbear,
Oh, come, come away.
Come, come, our social joys renew,
And there, where love and friendship grew,
Let true hearts welcome you—
Oh, come, come away.

From toil and the cares
On which the day is closing,
The hour of eve brings sweet reprieve—
Oh, come, come away.
Oh, come where love will smile on thee,
And 'round its hearth will gladness be,
And time fly merrily—
Oh, come, come away.

While sweet Philomel,
The weary traveler cheering,
With evening songs her note prolongs,
Oh, come, come away.
In answering songs of sympathy,
We'll sing in tuneful harmony
Of hope, joy, liberty—
Oh, come, come away.

The bright day is gone,
The moon and stars appearing,
With silver light illume the night,
Oh, come, come away.
We'll join in grateful songs of praise
To Him who crowns our peaceful days
With health, hope, happiness;
Oh, come, come away.

Old Dog Tray

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

The morn of life is past,
And evening comes at last;
It brings me a dream of a once happy day,
Of poetry forms I've seen
Upon the village green,
Sporting with my old dog Tray.

Chorus.

Old dog Tray's ever faithful,
Grief cannot drive him away;
He's gentle, he is kind,
I'll never, never find
A beter friend than old dog Tray.

The forms I called my own
Have vanished one by one,
The loved ones the dear ones, have all passed away,
Their happy smiles have flown,
Their gentle voices gone;
I've nothing left but old dog Tray.

When thoughts recall the past
His eyes are on me cast;
I know that he feels what my breaking heart would say,
Although he cannot speak,
I'll vainly, vainly seek
A better friend than old dog Tray.

Dampen the Mop

The quickest way to mop up a puddle of water on the kitchen floor or linoleum is to first moisten the mop itself. It is twice as absorbent as an absolutely dry mop cloth.

MRS. G. W. HALL SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Women to Know How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lima, Ohio.—"Indeed, your medicine is all you say it is! I had very severe troubles such as women often have, and could do no heavy work. I was sick for several years, and from reading your ads. I finally decided to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now doing my own washing, which I haven't done for several years, and can walk long distances without those dragging pains and weak feelings. The Vegetable Compound is fine, and I never forget to say a good word for it to other women when they say they need something."—Mrs. G. W. Hall, 539 Hazel Avenue, Lima, Ohio.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a splendid medicine for such conditions. It has in many cases relieved those symptoms by removing the cause of them. Mrs. Hall's experience is but one of many.

KINGS OF THE MISSOURI

By Hugh Pendexter

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(Continued From Last Week.)

Lander found himself in Porker's division and he fancied the man's eyes had a cruel glint as they rested on him. He disliked the man intensely and wished most heartily he had been assigned to Long Simons' squad. However, he turned to his strange duties with a will, remembering it was Bridger and not Porker who was his boss. And there was much satisfaction in witnessing the esteem in which Bridger held Papa Clair. Papa was not required to act as captain of the guard, as the nine leaders easily looked after the four divisions.

From the start there was much about the adventure which Lander enjoyed immensely. The wildness and freedom of it all was a magnificent revelation to one who for two years had been cooped up in a store. A few minor details were irritating. He had no coffee or sugar. The interminable bacon was occasionally varied with a piece of mutton, but mutton soon palled on his appetite. His companions encouraged him to hope for better things by repeatedly dwelling on the sumptuous feasts that would follow their first meeting with the buffalo.

All went well with Lander until after they had crossed the Big Blue, fording it near the mouth of the Little Blue. He had ceased to be suspicious of Porker's intentions.

Then came the night when his division stood its first watch.

Porker stationed his men as usual. Lander's pack mule had been possessed of the devil that day, bolting twice over the back trail and losing his load by rolling. No sooner had Lander repacked and secured the load, with his mates a long line of dots on the edge of the plain, than his riding mule viciously leaped sidewise and threw his rider in a patch of prickly pears. Exhausted by his extra exertions and thoroughly disgusted with the prickly pear Lander made camp in a disgruntled frame of mind and dog-tired when assigned to his post.

Those not on duty were smoking and singing and telling stories or grinning secretly as they listened to Bridger's enthusiastic description of the wonders of the Yellowstone country. Bridger picked Papa Clair for his audience as he had not told him the stories before. Papa was polite from his moccasins to his snowy thatch and endeavored to smother any signs of incredulity. Yet the best he could do he could not refrain at times from emitting a low:

"Name of heaven! Holy blue! Caves of war-paint! Cascades of boiling water! A basin filled with scalding water springs which spout high to the heavens! Forests turned to stone! Believe? Mon Dieu! Of course. M'sieu says it. It is enough. It is so. But it can not be any country on the surface of the globe. M'sieu must have gone through a hole and found hell!"

The shouts of laughter greeting such outbursts increased Lander's hunger for companionship. Then he discovered he was so sleepy that only by some miracle could he hope to keep awake. He would be helpless unless he walked about. He fought the minutes standing erect and found himself swaying on his feet. He dared not sit down.

As it grew darker and the camp quieted and there was no one to keep tabs on him he took to trotting round his post in a small circle and found the action did much to keep him up. Every twenty minutes Porker's voice bowled the call, and as often the men repeated it, the answer rippling in a circle about the camp.

Six times the call came and was answered, and Lander ceased his nervous pacing back and forth and became confident he could fight the remaining thirty minutes. There was no life about the camp except as the ghostly forms of gray wolves drifted near to investigate. Never had half an hour dragged out to such a miserable length. But at last came the call, and another ten minutes would see the guards free to seek their blankets.

The ten minutes passed and the relief came on with no one coming to relieve Lander. He could not understand how a mistake could have been made. He did not dare to leave his post to learn the reason; nor did he fancy yelling for the captain to come to him, thereby perhaps arousing the whole camp. Had he been sure the captain was Long Simons he would have risked finding him and explaining.

For the life of him it did not seem that he could endure another twenty minutes, and yet he was determined to hold on for that period. After the new captain called his "all's well," Lander would notice how many men answered. If nine replied besides himself it would show his relief had been posted apart from him. Instead of revealing the captain's error he would steal back to his blankets, soothed with knowing he had acted generously.

By a superhuman effort he kept his eyes open, and at last a voice called out the signal. It was not Long Simons' voice. One, two, three—nine men in all, including Lander, answered. The detail had lacked a man, and he had been held over without being warned of the necessity.

Now ire drove sleep from his mind. It seemed to be most serious affront that could be put upon him. He tried to recall the captain's voice and identify it. He decide not to answer the next twenty-minute call. The captain would come out to see if he were asleep and he would demand an explanation and ask to be relieved.

Because of his increasing anger the time passed quickly.

"All's well!" called the captain, his voice sounding much nearer than it did on the first call.

The reply was made by three men, skipped Lander and after a few moments' hesitation was taken up by the fifth guard. As he had expected Lander soon heard the soft steps of some one approaching and made out a vague figure in the starlight.

"Halt!" he snapped.

"That ye, Lander?"

"I should say so. Who are you? Sounds like Rummy."

"Rummy's right," answered the captain, swaggering forward. "Why didn't ye answer my call?"

"Because I've stood one watch and am tired. I wasn't relieved. Get a man here so I can turn in."

"Like thunder! Ye'll have to stick. I'm a man shy. One of my men was kicked by a mule. An' I want to know th' real reason why ye didn't answer when ye heard me hoot. Orders say ye must."

"I've told you. Keep the post yoursel. I'm going to turn in." And shouldering his rifle Lander stalked toward the camp.

"Say, ye danged greenhorn, come back here on th' jump. Sleepin' on ye post——"

"You're a liar!"

"An' darin' to tell me to stand yer watch! I'll——"

"You go plumb to the devil!" snarled Lander, resuming his way.

He believed he had been in his blankets only a minute when he was aroused by a moccasin stirring his ribs. He blinked and sat up, then leaped to his feet inarticulate from wrath. Porker stood there, glaring at him evilly.

"So ye dis'beyed orders an' quit yer post in th' Injun country, ye runt," accused Porker. "I'll make a zample of ye."

"You put up that job with Rummy. Played me for two watches, you overgrown jackass."

With a deep-throated growl Porker drew back a foot and Lander leaped aside to escape a kick.

"I'll larn ye to dis'bey orders, an' give me any back talk," roared Porker, rushing him.

Lander dropped him hand to his boot and pulled his knife, informing:

"I've fought your style once. Now you'll fight mine."

Nothing loath, Porker whipped out his butcher-knife and made a murderous jab. To his amazement he felt Lander's knife against his, and the steel seemed to have fingers, for the butcher-knife was sent high in the air.

"Pick it up and come back here," snarled Lander.

"By the Lord Harry! Fighting with weapons in my camp!" thundered Bridger, running between the two.

Both began explaining at once. Porker black with fury at having been disarmed. Bridger silenced them and told Porker to tell his story. Porker did so, making out a very serious case against Lander.

Bridger turned to Lander after Porker had finished and nodded for him to present his defense. Lander quickly narrated his experience. Bridger wheeled on the bully and demanded:

"You put him to take the place of one of Rummy's men?"

"Had to, boss. One man shy, kicked by a mule."

"Why didn't you explain to him?"

"Didn't 'low there was any call to. Orders is orders an' he quit his post, leavin' it naked."

"I left Rummy there," broke in Lander.

"Porker, you'll act as guard after this. Papa Clair will take your place as captain. Lander, you quit your post without being relieved. It was your place to stick there till morning if necessary. You should have depended on me to see justice was done. You're fined ten dollars and three walks. I'll not take your gun as you may need it against Injuns."

Three days of walking decided Lander it would be better to fit into Bridger's machine than to try to be an independent cog. He also began to appreciate the virtue of placing the general good above any personal preference. He vowed he would never be sentenced to walk again. Yet very soon he was to find himself in trouble, and this time because his intentions were altruistic.

The company had been traveling along south of the Platte and now swung in close to the river. Four days after striking the river two of Bridger's hunters, who had wintered in the mountains and were now on their way to meet the outfit, brought in a load of buffalo meat. The entire company was hungry for fresh meat that was not mutton. The sheep, too, had dwindled in numbers until only Bridger and some of his right-hand men partook of it.

With the imagination of the greenhorn Lander had reveled in his anticipations of buffalo. The old timers had regaled him with descriptions of its lusciousness until his mouth watered. It did not seem as if he could wait until the meat was cooked. When it was found the buffalo chips were too green to burn and that there was no other fuel, he was foremost in foraging far and wide in search of dry sunflower stalks. By means of these the meat finally boiled and the company ravenously gathered for the feast.

As there were no dishes the cook selected a clean spot on the ground and emptied the kettle. Then the men lunged with their long butcher-knives, spearing meat with one hand and holding their little bags of salt in the other. With great zest Lander secured a promising portion but on endeavoring to bolt a morsel found it to be as tough and resilient as rubber. His teeth were strong and sharp-set by hunger but it was impossible for him to chew it, let alone swallow it.

"Bull!" grunted Long Simons, observing the collapse of Lander's hopes. "Tough old bull, too."

It was one of the great disappointments of Lander's life. He had set his heart on that first meal of buffalo steaks. Papa Clair sought to cheer him up by assuring:

"Very soon some fat cows. Ah, name of heaven! But that will be fine eating!"

"Don't tell me any more," growled Lander. "One must be a wolf to eat anything grown in this country."

They pushed on up the river to the South Platte where the company was put on the alert by a scout discovering three dead buffaloes near the confluence of the two forks.

"Injun work! We must 'a' scared 'e maway before they could dress the critters," said Bridger.

Throwing out scouts on each side and far in advance they proceeded to investigate the huge carcasses. Bridger examined them carefully and was unable to find a wound.

"Boys, these fellers was killed by a bolt of lightning," he informed. "See how they fell with their noses close together. Their jackets will do for a bull-boat. Simons, Porker and Rummy, git their hides off. Papa Clanr, take some men and git some willow boughs."

In what Lander considered to be a miraculously brief period of time the framework of willow was constructed and the green hides stretched over it. The result was a huge, awkward, buoyant craft, floating the water as gently as a bubble and drawing less than ten inches of water when loaded with three tons of supplies. By aid of this the company crossed the south fork to continue up the south side of the north fork. It was an ideal boat for shallow streams like the Platte, the Cheyenne and the Niobrara, but helpless in deep water where poles could not be used, and dangerous in swift waters where snags were thick, as the covering was easily punctured.

As in other things the white men had improved on the bull-boat of the Missouri tribes, which was nearly circular in shape and propelled by paddles, every stroke causing them to revolve nearly around. This boat, so quickly put together, was twice as long as it was wide and easily controlled by polemen.

After the crossing and when Chimney Rock came into view, Lander's zeal to be helpful got him into his second bit of trouble. In the clear atmosphere the Rock appeared to be very near, although distant two or three days' journey. Turning his pack mule over to Papa Clair, Lander rode off one side and up a low bluff to see what lay beyond. From Papa Clair he had learned that Bridger believed a large band of Indians was following the outfit. He wished to act the scout and be the first to discover the red men. Instead of Indians he beheld a large body of buffalo. The cows at this season were thin and sorry-looking creatures and poor eating, but near the edge of the herd he made out several that looked very fat. Could he take fat cow meat into camp he would indeed be a hero.

With a kick of the heel he sent the mule sliding down the north side of the bluff and made for the buffaloes. The old bull sentinels lifted their shaggy heads and bellowed a rumbling warning. The herd slowly got in motion and, by the time Lander was clear of the bluff, was in a well-organized retreat, the bulls bringing up the rear and guarding the sides most chivalrously, the cows and calves running in the middle. It was near sundown and the lateral beams of light made gorgeous play on the clouds of dust kicked up by the heavy creatures. Lander kept up the chase for a mile or more, then gave it up as useless and cursing his luck rode back to the company.

When he entered camp he was struck by the silence of the men, especially if it were Rummy or Porker, he read keen hate in the furtive glance. Bridger sat alone before his small tent, his hands hanging limply over his knees, his brown hair brushed back, and his gray eyes frowning savagely.

"Lander, come here," he sternly called out.

Much puzzled Lander advanced and stood at attention.

"Why did you raise the buffaloes?" curtly demanded Bridger, his eyes now blazing with suppressed wrath.

"Raise the buffaloes," Lander faltered. "Why, I saw some fat cows. I wanted to kill some and bring the boys some real meat. The sheep was bad enough when we had it."

"Never mind that," interrupted Bridger. "You've been guilty of raising the buffaloes. If you was a' Injun, hunting with your tribe, an' you done that your lodge would be cut to pieces by the 'soldiers' an' your dogs killed. If it was the second time you done it you'd be beaten with clubs, perhaps killed. If you was a chief it would't make any difference; for when a white or red raises the buffalo it means his people must go hungry."

"But I didn't know," cried Lander.

"A poor stomach-filler to give hungry men. Another time don't try things you don't know. Put your gun in my camp. Ten dollars fine and five walks."

As Lander slunk back among the men he found no welcome. Muttered curses were hurled at him from all sides. Only the fear of Bridger saved him from violence. Even Long Simons refused to show any good nature and grunted:

"Bridger oughter make ye keep five miles behind us. Then th' Injuns would git ye."

Lander waited for Papa Clair to give him sympathy, but the old man kept away from him. In this fashion did he learn what an unpardonable offense he had committed. Had the company been out of food his thoughtlessness might have sentenced them all to starvation.

This resentment against the man who had raised the buffalo lost none of its edge even after Lander had walked away three days of his sentence. The spectacle of his limping into camp long after the evening meal had been served won him no sympathy. Papa Clair did see to it that his coarse rations were waiting for him.

Fortunately it was not his squad's turn to take a watch until near morning. With nothing but disagreeable thoughts to occupy his mind and denied the companionship of his fellows, Lander sullenly aided in building the raft of cottonwoods on which they crossed the forks of the Laramie. They found several more hunters arrived from the mountains to announce the Summer rendezvous would be held at Green River and Horse Creek. The coming of the hunters and their statement that trade would be excellent if the A. F. C. outfit did not reach the rendezvous first, put Bridger in good humor. Liquor was served and a big drunk indulged in. Bridger was also elated to learn that Jim Baker, who next to Carson was destined to be most highly valued by Fremont as a scout, was due to arrive soon.

"Dern him for a bunch of foolish fancies an' beliefs in Injun magic," chuckled Bridger reminiscently. "The Snake people have filled him full of funny notions. But as a mountain man there ain't nothing in the Missouri Valley that can teach him tricks."

"I remember when he went to the mountains a boy. Went for the A. F. C. I know of no man that has stuck to the mountains so close as M'sieu Baker," added Papa Clair. "I once saw him lose nine thousand dollars at a monte-bank at a rendezvous. He was on his way to the States to buy a farm. In the morning he started back for the mountains."

Bridger announced the course would be to the Sweetwater, striking the river near Independence Rock. As this route would be a little off the Platte Lander feared lest Baker might miss the outfit and keep on traveling east. He was bold enough to say as much. Bridger eyed him in silence for a minute. Those standing by doubled up and thrust their fists into their mouths. Even Papa Clair smiled.

Bridger said:

"For just pure, cussed, fool notions there ain't nothing west of the Mississippi that can show you anything, young man. Git lost! Old Jim Baker git lost on nothing biggern' a continent? Run by this outfit without seeing the trail? Wal, wal, live an' learn. Only some folks must live a thousand years, I reckon. How many walks left?"

"One."

"Spend it trying to turn your thoughts on yourself. Then think of the Rocky Mountains an' try to grasp some of the things you don't seem to cotton to just now."

That last walk was undertaken in much sullenless of spirit. Instead of following the trail made by the many mules Lander deliberately swung off to one side. Owing to the increased danger from Indians Bridger had given back his rifle, and suddenly the ambition seized him to show these uncouth men that he was amply able to care for himself. He would get game and camp by himself. He would not bother to make the outfit's camp that night, but would take his time and might keep away for several days. Then he would coolly drop in on them and refuse food, explaining that he had been stuffing himself.

His plan resulted as any plainsman could have warned him. Once he quit the trail he was lost. He knew which way was west by the sun, but the western horizon was a mighty big stretch to aim at. He also knew the river was somewhere on his right, and that later it would bar his path where it flowed from the south and before swinging east take the Missouri. But whether he was abreast of the company or had gone ahead of it he had no idea. He knew he had made excellent time as he had munched his hardtack rations and bacon as he walked. That night he camped alone from necessity.

Then followed several days of lonely wanderings. His food, consisting of hardtack, was soon consumed. He managed to shoot a prairie hen but had traveled so wide of the river that he depended on buffalo wallows for water. He was hungry, but he suffered more from loneliness than from lack of food.

At last he came to a stream which he followed until it merged with another. He was at the junction of the Sweetwater and the north fork of the Platte, only he did not know it. In the southeast were the Laramie Mountains and in the north the Rattlesnake Hills. These were unnamed so far as his knowledge of them went. It was in the middle of the afternoon when he threw himself down by the stream to drink and bathe his head in the icy water. As he rested there a buffalo cow, fairly fat, clambered down from a circular mound and made for the river. By luck Lander managed to make a kill.

As a butcher he had much to learn but with the knife he was an artist. In a short time he had lifted the back fat and had the tongue cooking over a fire. He commenced to eat when the meat was but partly cooked.

"You're a devil of a feller!" remarked a voice behind him.

Flopping wildly about he beheld a white man, tanned to the color of an Indian, his hair long and unkempt, his face smothered in wiskers.

"Who might ye be, a comin' out hyar an' skeerin' all th' Injuns up into Canada by yer bold ways?"

"Have some grub. I belong to Jim Bridger's outfit. Strayed away like a fool greenhorn. Who are you?"

"Jim Baker, fresh from Green River. Reckon I'll cut off a leetle more meat an' set it to cookin'."

So this was the man who was indirectly responsible for his keeping aloof from his mates until he became lost, Lander mused. This shaggy creature was the man whose coming was so eagerly looked forward to by Bridger. Lander was disappointed. He watched Baker skilfully slice off several portions and proceed to roast them. He observed how he tossed a bit over his shoulder but did not know this was an offering to ghosts.

Baker at last satisfied his enormous appetite, and producing a pipe from the bead-embroidered holder around his neck. Filling this and lighting it he puffed away to the sky and earth and four wind gods, then abruptly inquired:

"How 'bout Injuns?"

"None round here. Ain't seen a one during my tramp. Been going it alone for four days."

"Lawd a massy! But ye be some traveler!" admired Baker. "An' ain't see' no Injuns?"

"Nothing but wolves. There's two now looking down at us from the top of the bluff behind us."

"What's th' color o' their legs?" lazily asked Baker without turning his head.

"Only their heads and shoulders show. Now they're sneaking away."

Baker became silent, seeming to forget he was not alone. Next he muttered to himself and repeated something Lander thought was gibberish, but which was a Snake charm against evil medicine; for Baker was as superstitious as the Indians among whom he had lived.

"How'd ye git lost?" he abruptly asked.

Lander explained, adding:

"Bridger laughed at my thinking you might pass the outfit without knowing it. But here you are. The laugh will be on him."

"Most likely," gravely agreed Baker. "Ye're a queer young cuss. Can't ye see ye got ahead o' th' outfit? Meetin' me proves that. Ye walked fast, prob'bly a bit skeered. Bridger halted and sent men back to find ye. He must be cussin' in a way that'd do a man's heart good by this time. While his men was goin' back ye swung out one side an' passed th' outfit. I suttenly want to be round when Jim lets out on ye."

Saying this Baker fished out his medicine bag and cautiously opened it, screening the act with his body. Tired of being ignored and criticized, Lander took his rifle and strolled toward the bluffs.

Baker was absorbed with his medicine and took no notice of Lander's departure until he was well under the bluff. Replacing the bag he glanced about and beheld Lander behind a boulder, his rifle aiming at two wolves. The wolves' heads were all that was visible.

"Don't shoot!" yelled Baker. "Come back here!"

He spoke too late. The rifle cracked and one of the wolves came crashing down the side of the bluff. It rolled to Lander's feet and caused him to think he had lost his senses by exposing the legs of a man.

"Good heavens!" he gasped, staggering back.

With an oath Baker ran to him, yelping:

"Wanter cook us, ye derned fool?"

"What is it?" faltered Lander, glaring at the wolf's head and body and the pair of legs.

"Injuns spyin' on us. Now that ye've salted one o' them th' hull tribe'll be here after our ha'r."

With that he ripped aside the wolfskin and revealed a warrior in full paint. Once glance and he muttered:

"Sin an' mis'ry! Jest as I feared. Blackfoot! Lawdy massy, but won't they walk it to us! Wal, he's dead. Wish they all was. Git yer sculp an' we'll be pickin' out a good place to die in."

"Scalp? I—I don't want it," shuddered Lander. "I thought it was a wolf."

"Yer medicine must be mighty weak. Never right to waste ha'r. This is a prime one, too. It counts something to show a Blackfoot scalp. I'll make a feast for my medicine an' give it th' sculp."

Lander turned his head as the mountain man whipped out his knife and quickly raised the warrior's scalp and thrust it into his hunting shirt. Then he sounded the Snake cry of defiance.

"You'll call them down on us," remonstrated Lander.

"If they don't kill us ye'll make me die laffin'," informed Baker. "Follow me right pert. I've got a mule hid back a piece, but mules can't save us. It's for us to hole up where we can git water. Load yer rifle an' be ready to drag in th' buf'ler meat when I find a good place."

Baker scurried into the rocks near the river and found an overhanging cliff with a small alcove at its base. There they dragged the cow and collected dry buffalo chips for fuel. If closely besieged it would be impossible, Lander believed, to cover the short distance to the river without challenging death, but Baker smiled grimly and said he would guarantee a full supply of water.

"What we want to do first is to make a fire and cook up all the meat we can. Some of it we'll jerk. Meat cured in th' sun will keep a good spell."

As he finished speaking he grabbed Lander, who was bending over the cow, and violently hurled him backward. As he did so a dozen war arrows stuck into the carcass.

"Th' derned cusses have come!" grunted Baker, dropping behind a boulder and nursing his rifle.

CHAPTER VII.

Blackfoot and Crow.

"They're shootin' from up thar," said Baker, pointing to the top of the opposite cliff. "Them are Siksika arrers, worst tribe o' th' Blackfeet. They're worse'n th' Bloods, an' th' Bloods is worse'n th' Piegans, an' th' three tribes o' th' Blackfeet is worse'n Sioux or Aricaras in fightin' th' whites."

Then with awe in his voice he informed:

"Each tribe has medicine bundles what's most amazin' strong. They worship Napi, th' Old Man, an' he suttingly has took mighty good care of 'em so far. They're allers ag'in us Americans, but they'll take their trade to H. B. posts fast 'nough. There ain't a fur company west o' th' Mississipp' that ain't tried to make peace with 'em an' git a chance at the furs. Bridger 'n' me have tried to ketch one o' th' devils alive to hold him an' tame him so's we could have some one to take a talk back to th' tribe. Lawdy massy, but there's rich pickin' for th' trader what gits it. Reckon McKenzie o' Fort Union will be th' first. He's got a white hunter that speaks their lingo. We've tried to bit at 'em through some o' their neighbors, but they are allers fightin' th' Sioux, Cree, Assiniboins, Flatheads and th' Snakes. I'd give a season's profits if I had one o' their medicine bundles." Then hastily, as if apologizing, "Not that my medicine ain't strong 'nough, but sometimes ye kin git a new medicine that'll work for ye when yer old medicine gits tired."

"They seem to be very quiet. Perhaps they are gone," suggested Lander.

"Ye make me feel like I did afore I ever came to th' mountains," said Baker with a grim smile. "Folks back East allers use to be tellin' 'bout th' noble Injun! Gone away when they've got a fine chance to cut white throats? Sho! I'm plumb 'shamed of ye. I've lived among Injuns an' like some tribes. I know some I'd trust quicker'n I would most whites. Their medicines is powerful strong. Anybody oughter know that. But after all's said they are the most onsartin varmints in th' world. They ain't only half human. Younker, did ye ever see a human that ye'd fed an' treated to th' best fixin's in yer lodge who'd, steal yer hosses when he comes to go away? Wal, that's th' Injun's notion o' sayin'. 'Much obleeged.' My idee is never to give 'em any gifts. Jest ask th' whole b'ilin' to a big feast an' raise half their ha'r. T'other half'll be mighty sharp set to keep peaceful for a while."

"I believe they've gone away," insisted Lander, who was in no mood to listen to Baker's eccentric observations."

"Some trick," mumbled Baker thoughtfully. "S'pose ye jest keep yer eyes to th' front while I look at my medicine."

With great contempt for Baker's superstitions Lander stared toward toward the river, seeing no sign of the enemy except the fringe of arrows sticking in the carcass of the buffalo. Baker faced toward the cliff behind him, produced his medicine bag, cautiously opened and closed it four times, and muttered:

"That oughter crack hell open 'bout a mile if it ain't lost its old kick. That last sculp, even if I didn't kill it, oughter give any honest medicine a heap o' guts. I'll b'ile some berries an' make it a real feast first chance I git."

Lander by this time had discovered he was very thirsty. And as Baker was absorbed with his heathenish rites, the river but a few yards away and no enemy in sight it seemed a simple matter to advance and fill a hat with water. Baker restored the medicine bag to the bosom of his hunting shirt and turned in time to behold Lander start for the river with a Blackfoot warrior dropping from the heavens to alight within a few feet of him. The long rawhide rope, dangling from the edge of the cliff, was immediately utilized by a second warrior.

"Trouble woke up!" yelled Baker, snatching up his rifle and shooting the warrior from the rope.

Clubbing his weapon he sprang to assist Lander, who by this time had drawn his knife from his boot. The Indian, although realizing he was lost unless instantly reinforced, leaped at Lander and attempted to run him through with a long butcher knife.

"Load your rifle! I'll take care of this one," called out Lander, parrying the trust.

Baker reversed his gun and proceeded to reload it, his eyes staring admiringly at the young man's unexpected display of talent.

"Rip him, boy!" he shouted. "Lawdy, massy! But that medicine o' mine is shore kickin' an' a rarin'! Fetched 'em right outer th' sky." Then, anxiously: "But some things can be overdone. No medicine oughter to fetch in more trouble than a man can dish away."

He glanced apprehensively at the swinging rope, then back to the duelists circling about each other.

"Keep away, Baker! This is my game. Watch the rope! They crossed over from the other side. That's why they were still go long."

"Git after him," Baker anxiously urged. "He must have a good medicine, or he'd never come down here—Godfrey! Loo out!"

The warrior suddenly shifted his tactics and with a series of lightning-like thrusts took the offensive. Baker cocked his rifle but dared not fire at the dodging figures. He called on Lander to look out, to leap to one side; and then came the miracle. The warrior's knife leaped from his hand and described a glittering arc that ended in the racing river; and he went down with a gush of blood from his throat. Lander, weak with excitement and his exertions, stood trembling and staring at his work.

Baker caught him by the arm and drew him in under the cliff, loudly bawling:

"I'll trade ye a dozen packs o' prime beaver for yer medicine!"

A howl of rage came from the top of the cliff, while futile arrows rattled about the opening of the alcove. But there was no further attempt to descend the rope.

"Of course it was my medicine what fetched 'em down," declared Baker, fearful lest his praise of Lander's medicine might incite jealousy. "When I open that bag four times an' p'int it towards a Injun he's pretty nigh bein' my meat. Wish I could git out there an' sclup 'em!"

"That can wait," snarled Lander, overwought by his experience and his disgust at a practice commonplace among mountain men. "They must be coming in a bunch. Hear them yelling?"

"It's a small band or they'd been here afore this," growled Baker, wrinkling his brows. "Reckon they're in more trouble. My medicine has sot a trap for 'em. Reckon Bridger come up. No, there ain't no sound o' guns."

The clamor on top of the cliff receded although still audible. Baker pricked his ears and from the confusious chorus began to deduce the truth.

"Crows jumped 'em!" he shouted, roared, darting from under the rope and pausing to tear off the scalps. "Come on! They're down th' south side o' th' cliff to the plain."

Securing his gun Lander ran after him. They rounded the end of the cliff and came out into the broken country. The river side of the cliff was less than a hundred feet high, and already the Blackfeet had withdrawn from it and were retreating in a compact body and repulsing the attacks of a much larger body of Crows.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

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Miss 1289 is calm now but wait until she gets the message she has been expecting on the phone, and catches her sleeve on the corner of the table!

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MUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Has an Original Idea Once in a While — By "BUD" FISHER

RTON HOLDS INDEMNITY IS BAR TO TRADE

bor Chief in Parliament Suggests American Control Over Central Nations of Europe.

BRITISH SCHEME TO GRAB TRADE

xer Indemnity to Help Chinese in Schools; Reaction Awaited.

Competition between Americans Japanese has prompted Great ain to make a move which is calcu- ted to strengthen John Bull's ancial and commercial position in world's biggest trading com- nity—China.

me 11,000,000 pounds sterling ch would have reverted to the h treasury from the Chinese ms revenue under the Boxer in- nity terms during the next quar- century is to be devoted to "pur- s naturally beneficial to both ties." That means the money is used in educating Chinese ents in British universities which directly benefit China and in- ctly benefit Great Britain.

The associated British chambers of merce in China have at last con- ced the British government that most powerful political factor in a 10 years hence will be native dents who have acquired educa- n abroad. There now are a ful of British schools for Chi- e in China and almost a negligible ber of Chinese are studying in land, for there are thousands of rican and Japanese schooled ese holding important positions China today, through whom rican and Japanese culture and as are being disseminated. Their bers, too, are increasing yearly.

Britain has seen America more deprive her Chinese trade since and now is watching the Jap- e, once hardly in the running, k away with a yearly share of hese business which threatens to be as large as the British.

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Sparkling eyes, a laughing mouth, vivid coloring, that personality which radiates from a healthy body. All that vivacity and charm which red blood gives you comes after taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This blood-maker and stomach tonic gives more vim, vigor and vitality, brings bloom to the cheeks, and puts life into your mental and physical activities. A tingle to every nerve, a grip to your hand, sincerity to your sympathy. Thus the beauty every woman envies and every man admires comes to you. Here is what they say:

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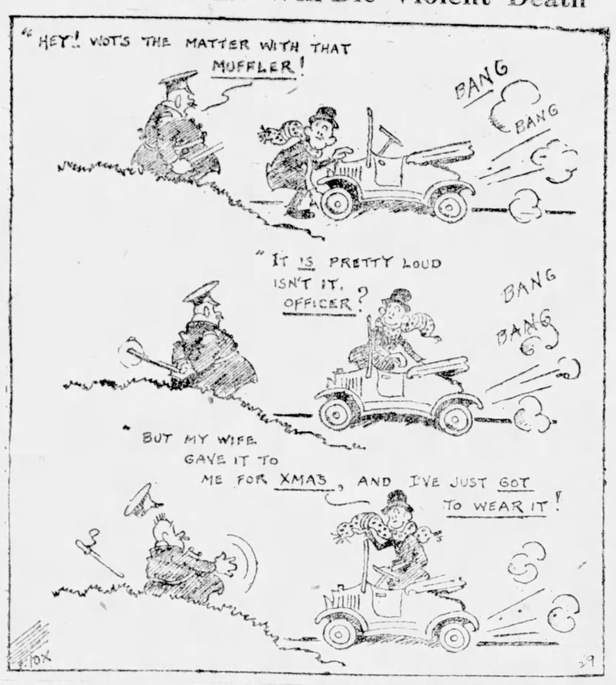

WOULD RELIEVE DEBT PRESSURE

Banker Suggests Plan for Payments by Allies to America.

Otto H. Kahn, banker, in a letter to Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, member of the debt refunding commission, made public by the committee of American business men, has outlined a plan whereby he believes America can aid consistently toward relieving the European situation and at the same time meet the sentiment of the country, which seems opposed to the cancellation of the allied indebtedness to the United States.

Kahn expressed himself as being strongly in favor of the policy of cancelling at least a portion of the indebtedness of the allied nations.

Sees Good Investment.

"I am convinced that it would be to our ultimate advantage to do so," he wrote. "I feel sure that such action would turn out a good investment."

"But if public opinion and congress will not at present consent to the relinquishment on our part of a portion of the allied debt," the letter continued, "which relinquishment, be it understood, is suggested only in return for, and simultaneously with, measures on the part of the European nations to bring about that change of mental and moral attitude and actual conditions, which is indispensable if the world again is to be on an even keel—then my suggestion would be the following:

"Of the two and three quarters billion dollars, or thereabouts, which our government loaned to the allied nations after the armistice, that portion at least, as was not applied to the settlement of war contracts here, or is offset by allied counter claims, is intrinsically distinguishable from the balance of the allied debt to us.

Reasonable Interest Urged.

"It should be promptly put in the way of re-payment with a reasonable rate of interest. For instance, America might stipulate interest at the rate of 3 per cent or 3 1-2 per cent, and an annual sinking fund of one per cent, beginning after, say, five years. The refunding commission ought to be empowered, according to its judgment, to postpone the beginning of interest payment likewise for five years.

"As to the remaining 7¼ billion dollars, or thereabouts, there should be no attempt to apply the same formula to every country. The refunding commission should go thoroughly into the economic, financial and general situation of all countries concerned and make a fair and final settlement, subject to the approval of congress."

Two Irish Rebels Executed

Two more Republican irregular prisoners were executed by Free State authorities last week. They had been engaged in guerilla warfare against the regulars. About 14 irregulars have been executed in the last few months.

NEW DEBT PLAN IS PROPOUNDED

British Editor Suggests Asking America to Join Parley.

An important article, supposedly reflecting in a broad way the views held by the British government, is contributed to the issue of the Spectator by its editor, John St. Lee Strachey. Under the caption "An Appeal to America" the editor propounds a plan for world settlement under three headings, as follows:

First: Get Great Britain's debt to America funded.

Second: Ask America to assist in ascertaining the amount of reparations Germany is able to pay and induce France to accept that sum by undertaking to co-operate in the defense of France against German aggression.

Third: America and England then to inaugurate some system of international legal tender, permitting resumption of international exchange on a sound basis.

Debts Must Be Settled.

On the promise that the new year holds a dark outlook unless the mechanism of commerce is stabilized and that the essential to this is fixing the reparations irrevocably, without which he says there can be no recovery for Germany or the world, Strachey says the reparations problem is insoluble without a preliminary agreement in regard to interallied indebtedness.

He suggests Chancellor of the Exchequer Baldwin, who is on his way to the United States, tell the Washington government plainly that he has come to pay and, like a bank official, ask the Americans "how they will take it." Thus it would be for the Americans, and not the British, to propose a plan for funding the debt in a manner suiting them best and causing the least possible inconvenience to the world's money markets.

Having, by such funding, placed herself in the position of a creditor nation, the editor continues, England should approach America with a request for joint action to settle the inter allied indebtedness and for advice concerning reparations. England should frankly recognize, however, he adds, that the American system of government precludes alliances and that America dreads diplomatic entanglements.

Would Cancel Debts.

France, under this plan, would be induced to accept the amount Germany is able to pay, ascertained by America, by a promise to cancel her indebtedness to England, as well as Italy's indebtedness.

Further, England would promise to go to the assistance of France if she were attacked by Germany. In view of the difficulty of the United States entering such an undertaking it would be suggested to the Americans that "they virtually, if not formally, recognize the British promise to France and make clear how they would view any attempt by Germany to disturb the peace of the world, and in particular foreshadow the economic measures which they would take should Germany attack France."

These steps would pave the way to the Anglo-American legal tender suggestion and the editor expresses confidence that, once the American people realized the situation in its true light, they would agree.

He concludes by appealing to the great organs of public opinion in America to place the plan before their millions of readers and tell them: "The hour has come—the world waits—your duty is to hear and to decide."

U. of P. Makes New University Post

Dr. Josiah H. Penniman has been elected provost, "educational or academic head," of the University of Pennsylvania. He had been acting provost since the resignation of Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith about three years ago.

The board created an "executive administrative" office to be known as "the president of the university," and ordered a revision of the statutes in accordance therewith. Selection of a president was referred to a special committee of five trustees.

The action followed resignation of Major General Leonard Wood as "head" of the university. Wood was elected about 18 months ago, but before assuming his duties was granted a leave of absence to accept the governor generalship of the Philippines.

Sinn Feiners Seek Peace

Sinn Fein clubs have adopted a resolution asking for a second meeting of Ard Fheis or general convention of Sinn Fein clubs with the view of taking steps to obtain "a just and permanent peace."

RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE AGAIN IS IN LIMELIGHT

Allied Program of Force Assailed; Reason for Moscow Arms Meet Fate Is Related.

The menace of a secret military alliance between Germany and Soviet Russia against the Western powers—an alliance which has been vehemently denied by the Germans and Russians alike—once more is drawn into the limelight of publicity by a mysterious telegram from the Moscow correspondent of a German news agency.

His dispatch tells about a dinner given by the German ambassador to Moscow in honor of the Russian foreign office at which Maxim, Litvinov and Karachan were present.

Allies Program Played.

The report says the conversation again returned to the same subject, which just at present is of the utmost interest to both countries, namely, the policy of brute force as pursued by the allies nearest the Rhine and also to the dire effects this policy is bound to have for the allies.

The evening, says the correspondent, showed the harmony of views of the two countries which is the outcome of the present situation. The dispatch caused great uneasiness in Berlin as it is feared the allies might believe in the secret alliance which once more is denied.

Analyzes Arms Failure.

At the same time news is leaking out as to why the Moscow disarmament conference was a failure. The chairman of the Lettish delegation, says a dispatch from Riga, said it was all very well for Russia to demand disarmament since the Reds had no end of irregular military organizations; first, troops for the special commissions; second, police drilled according to military principles and third, the so-called frontier troops. He added that it must not be forgotten that conscription reigned among the members of the communistic parties.

He also complained that Russia demanded a reduction of military budgets while she herself was in possession of numerous well equipped arsenals, ammunition depots and other military institutions which were lacking in the young Baltic states.

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PASTOR CALLS WAR NECESSARY

German Pulpit Leader Plays Peace Message of Quakers Sent to Berlin.

The declaration against war made by the Quakers in their annual convention in Philadelphia last March, copies of which apparently were sent by the Society of Friends as a christmas message to several German churches, has received an ironical reply in the Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung by a reactionary pastor.

This worthy clergyman seemingly believed Christmas—the day of peace, love and good-will—a fitting time to emphasize the necessity of war.

His article expressed hope that the message will be counteracted by the common sense of the German clergy and also expresses horror at the idea that the churches of Germany might begin to preach in favor of universal peace and condemn war.

He says Jesus never forbade war and that it only causes confusion to transfer directions which the Master gave for the personal use of his disciples to big nations.

Christmas in Germany had a most remarkable character. Recently the entire press, including all comic papers, and all public speakers were wailing over German's sad economic condition. It seemed as if the press had entered a conspiracy to cause a wave of dissatisfaction and self pity to sweep through the country.

Scarcely a single word of love, cheer or happiness and no single friendly picture was found in Christmas numbers of Berlin newspapers.

Luckily Berliners refused to let themselves be weighed down and Christmas shopping during the last days assumed big proportions. The town of Berlin spent 54,000,000 marks for Christmas parcels for destitute people.

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COMBINED FLEET WILL MANEUVER

Pacific and Atlantic Sea Forces of U. S. to Unite at Panama.

The new constituted United States fleet, consisting of both the Pacific and Atlantic naval forces will rendezvous at Panama Feb. 19 for Winter maneuvers and great gun target practice against the old battleship Iowa, which will be radio-controlled during the firing.

In making public the maneuver schedule, Secretary Denby also announced the assignment of ships under the new consolidated fleet plan.

The battle fleet, commanded by Admiral Eberle, whose flag will fly from the U. S. S. California, will sail from Pacific coast ports Feb. 9 for Panama, while the scouting fleet and train will leave east coast ports Jan. 3 for Guantanamo bay to join the battlefleet at Panama. Vice-Admiral McDonald, aboard the U. S. S. Wyoming, will command.

Admiral Jones, commander in chief of the fleet, with his flagship the Maryland and the battleships Arkansas and Florida, will leave the Atlantic coast after the scouting fleet to participate in the maneuvers which will continue until March 31.

The Latest Markets

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.35. Corn, cash, 81c. Oats, cash, 48c. Barley, cash, 73c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 91c. Clover seed, cash, $13.65; Dec., $13.65; March, $13.80. Timothy, cash, old, $3.55; new, $3.50; March, old, $3.75; new, $3.70. Alsike, cash, $10.95; Dec., $10.95; March, $11.20.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.26¼; May, $1.22⅝; July, $1.12⅝. Corn, Dec., 73⅝c; May, 71⅝c; July, 71⅜c. Oats, Dec., 42⅝c; May, 44¾c; July, 41⅞c. Rye, Dec., 86½c; May, 90½c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 57c; solid pack, 56c; nut margarine, 23@23½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 29@30c; Michigan, 21c; York state, 30c; longhorn, 32@32½c.

Eggs—Storage, 34@37c; candled, 50c; selects, 62c.

Bacon—Fat, 20½c; lean, 30½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 26c; 8 to 10 lbs., 25c; 11 to 12 lbs., 22c; 12 to 15 lbs., 20c. Lard — 12c. Hams — 19c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 18@20c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 45@50c; hens, 18@22c; Leghorn broilers, 13@15c; broilers, 20@22c; old roosters and stags, 12@13c; light hens, 11@13c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip, 10½c; cured hides, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tubs, 55½@56c; 1-lb. prints, 56¼@57c; extra firsts, 54½@55c; firsts, 54@54½c; seconds, 47½@48c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 47c; extra firsts, 46c; Ohio firsts, 44c; western firsts, new cases, 43c; refrigerator extras, 31c; firsts, 29c. Oleomargarine—Nut oleo, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 29@30c; brick, 20@27c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 25c; thin, 14@15c; roosters, 14@15c; broilers, fat, 25c; Leghorns, 16c; ducks, 24@26c; geese, 17@20c; turkeys, 35@40c; capons, 32c. Rabbits—Ohio, $2.00@2.50 a dozen. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $2.05 a barrel; Jersey, $1.40 a hamper; Delaware, 80@90c a hamper. Potatoes—Idaho russets, $3.25 a hundred weight; Red River Ohios, $1.40 a hundred weight; Wisconsin round whites, $1.80 a 150-pound sack; Idaho sacked rurals, $2.25 a sack.

Chicago—Butter, lower; creamery extras, 50c; standards, 47½c; extra firsts, 47@49c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 42@43½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 1,793 cases. Potatoes, dull; receipts, 49 cars; total United States shipments, 471; Wisconsin sacked round whites, 75@85c cwt; do., bulk, 80@95c cwt; Minnesota sacked round whites, 75@85c cwt.; Minnesota sacked Red River Ohios, $1.00 cwt.; Idaho sacked russets No. 1, branded few sales at $1.40 cwt. Poultry higher; fowls, 14@21c; springs, 18c; roosters, 13c; turkeys, 25c; geese, 16c.

New York—Butter easy; receipts, 10,584; creamery extras, (92 score), 53¾@54c. Eggs—Steady; receipts, 14,842; New Jersey hennery whites, uncandled extras, 60@62c; Pacific Coast white extras, 56½@57c; firsts to extra firsts, 52@56c. Cheese—Steady; receipts, 2,788. Live poultry firm; chickens, by freight, 21c; by express, 20@22c; fowls, 21@24c; roosters, 13c; turkeys, 20@30c; dressed poultry weak; western chickens, 21@37c; turkeys, fresh, 40@47c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; heavies, $9.10; yorkers, $9.10; pigs, $9.10. Cattle, $10.00. Calves, $13.50. Lambs, $15.25.

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; lower; heavies, $9.00@9.15; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.75@9.85. Sheep and lambs Receipts, 500; steady; sheep, $8.75; lambs, $15.75. Calves — Receipts, 100; steady; top, $14.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 25; steady. Calves—Receipts, 700; 50c higher; $5.00@15.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; steady to 10c higher; heavy, $9.00@9.10; mixed, $9.10@9.25; yorkers, $9.25; light yorkers and pigs, $9.25@9.35; roughs, $7.50@7.75; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; sheep active; lambs slow; prices unchanged.

Indianapolis—Hogs — Receipts, 7,000; 10 to 20c lower; heavies, $8.50@8.55; lights, $8.60@8.65; top, $8.65; pigs, $8.25@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 250; weak; no choice stock; steers, $6.50@8.00; beef cows, $3.50@5.50; heifers, $4.50@8.00. Calves—Receipts, 200; strong; veals, $16.00@14.50. Sheep—Receipts, 50; steady; sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $10.00@$14.50.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; about steady with light yearlings slow and light vealers higher at $12.00@12.50; few steers brought $6.40@8.30; yearlings, $5.50@7.25; cows, $4.00@5.00; canners, $2.35@2.50; bologna bulls, $3.75@4.65. Hogs—Receipts, 18,500; opened mostly 10c lower; later 15c to 20c lower; one choice load light hogs, $8.60; a practical top, $8.55; bulk 140 to 170-pound averages, $8.50; 180 pounds and up, $8.40@8.50; pigs, active, steady to strong; bulk 100 to 130-pound averages, $8.00@8.35; lighter kinds, $7.25@7.75; packer sows weak to 25c lower; $7.00@7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 800; nominally steady; $14.50 paid for load good quality natives; balance of lambs unsold; nothing choice on sale; few fat handy weight ewes, $6.50@7.25; heavies, $4.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 51,000; market active; bulk 200 to 300-pound butchers, $8.25@8.30; bulk 140 to 180-pound averages, $8.35@8.40; top, $8.40; bulk packing sows, $7.50@7.75; desirable pigs, mostly $7.50@8.00; heavy hogs, $8.15@8.30; medium, $8.20@8.30; light, $8.25@8.40; light lights, $8.25@8.40; packing sows, smooth, $7.50@8.00; packing sows, rough, $7.25@7.60; killing pigs, $7.50@8.15. Cattle — Receipts, 6,000; beef steers, yearlings, slow; most early bids unevenly lower; few sales better kind around steady; best matured steers, $10.25; quality generally plain; canners and cutters, low grade beef cows fairly active; steady; better grades beef cows and heifers slow; most bids lower; bulls, steady, strong; bulk bologna, $4.40@4.60; veals and calves generally steady; bulk veals to packers, $10.25@10.50; shippers hand picking at $11.00 and up; stockers and feeders very draggy; lighter kind showing some decline. Sheep — Receipts, 8,000; slow, generally steady on better grades fat lambs; early top to shippers, $15.15; best wooled lambs to packers, $15.00; some held higher; sheep scarce; strong; desirable fed ewes around $8.25; some upward to $8.50; choice lot 109-pound ewes, $8.65; feeders about steady.

Scientist Predicts Wild Animals Will Roam Ruins of Broadway

New York, Chicago and other big cities huge masses of ruins, overgrown with rank weeds, the haunt of wild animals, the occasional home of a few roving bands of almost savage men and women.

The entire civilization of the world at a total collapse, with the descendants of the present generation wandering about in the woods, clad in skins, and reverted to an age of savagery.

The ruins of great city skyscrapers and the rusting debris of factories, the only remnants of the civilization of the twentieth century.

All this, and worse, is in store for the human race unless scientists find in the near future some substitute for our dwindling supplies of coal and other natural resources, said Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, editor of Science Service, in a speech before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now meeting in Cambridge.

Race With Time.

"It is now a race between chemists and time," he said.

"If the chemists win the race by finding some substitute for coal and oil civilization will be saved."

"Our modern civilization has been developed by the lavish expenditure in the form of comfort and luxuries, of the potential energy accumulated in the form of fossil fuel during geologic ages. Our civilization depends upon continuance of an adequate supply of energy from some source."

Some of the sources which may save civilization from this doom if they can be adapted by scientists are:

Internal heat of the earth. It may be possible to develop deep borings for steam production, as volcanic heat is even now used in Italy and Hawaii.

Tides: Recent British and Scandinavian projects show considerable power may be obtained by storage in favored localities.

Energy of Atoms.

Internal energy of atoms. Unlimited in amount, but unattainable at present. So far used for illuminating watch dials and keyholes.

Sun: The heat from the sun has been developed to an efficiency of 4 per cent, and may later mean the utilization of enormous amounts of solar power now wasted in deserts.

Natural electrical sources, such as lightning.

Winds: Sailing vessels may again come into common use and wind motors can be made a valuable auxiliary source of power.

Waves: Through the development of electrical methods of collection, accumulating and distributing energy, waves may assume a new aspect.

Water power from the storage of rainfall. This has been practically perfected and is being developed. The world's water power, even if completely used, is insufficient for the present, to say nothing of future needs.

GREEK VESSELS SAIL BLACK SEA

Turks Permit Enemy Ships to Rescue Nationals After U. S. Plea.

The Turkish nationalist government has notified the American embassy that it has decided to permit Greek vessels to enter Black sea ports for the embarkation of Christian refugees from Asia Minor on condition that the ships are not under the Greek flag and that they be escorted by and under surveillance of American destroyers.

This is a complete reversal of policy on the part of the Angora government which only a short time ago categorically refused a request for such permission transmitted by the American naval authorities here. The new move comes on the heels of the Turkish concession restoring to Christians full freedom to leave Anatolia whenever they desired. Both changes of front are believed here to have resulted from the pressure brought to bear on the Turks at the Lausanne conference, particularly from the American delegation and the Turks' realization that their previous measures had created a bad impression throughout the world.

As soon as the new decision became known the American Near East Relief, which from the start has shouldered the burden of responsibility for assisting the Christian exiles to leave Anatolia, began extending its rescue machinery to include adults as well as orphans and wireless messages were sent to all its Black sea coastal and interior stations.

Greek steamers, which had been waiting at the Golden Horn, were soon under way, accompanied by American destroyers.

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MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Dedicate "Peace" Cross Given to Westminster Abbey by American

With solemn ceremonies the processional cross presented to Westminster Abbey by Rodman Wanamaker was dedicated last week "to the glory of God and as a pledge of a brotherhood among English-speaking peoples." The ancient abbey, where England's kings are crowned and the burial place for centuries of Great Britain's famous, formed a fit setting for a renewal of the pledge of faith between two great nations.

The service of dedication was perfect in every detail, from the processional with which it was ushered in to the recessional. The procession, led by vergers of the abbey, formed at the great west door and, filing past the grave of the "unknown warrior," halted beneath the lantern.

The formal presentation to the dean and chaplain of Westminster was made by Colonel William E. Wood, representing Wanamaker, who said in part: "Mr. Wanamaker counts it an honor to be allowed to add to the numberless treasures that already are enshrined in this age-old abbey—the religious center of the British empire—and trusts this cross ever will prove an emblem of that friendship among the English speaking races which he has so much at heart."

Dean Ryle, receiving the cross, laid it on the high altar before the tomb of Edward the Confesser and pronounced the words of dedication. Then a stillness deeper than all that had gone before was broken by the words of the old hymn, "Be Peace on Earth Before the Prince of Peace," in which the congregation joined.

The cross is made of precious metals and ivory, enriched with sapphires and enamel, and is said to equal the best craftsmanship of the middle ages. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Dean Ryle cabled a message of appreciation to Wanamaker.

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FRENCH TO SEEK CARTHAGE RUINS

Savants Mourn Failure of Government to Augment Fund From U. S.

While world tourists are hastening to Egypt to peep into the recently discovered wonder tomb of the ancient King Tutenkhanum, French savants are mourning over the government red tape which prevents them from uncovering the marvels of Carthage, for which 2,000,000 francs have been offered through American archeological sources.

An offer of $25,000 a year for 10 years has been long standing, sponsored by an American archeological group interested in the ancient city of Hannibal. The Americans offer to restore every object to France providing American museums can make casts in plaster. Spurred by the success of the British mission in Egypt, French savants have begun a campaign to make use of the offer, but today find it hopelessly in the meshes of three government departments—the foreign office, the department of beaux arts of Tunis and the department of beaux arts of France.

So far the appeals of the French savants have been useless against the combined routine of the three administrations.

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Fund Will Install Cadet Leadership

In the hope of stimulating developments among the midshipmen at Annapolis of qualities of leadership, members of the '97 class at the academy have contributed a trust fund from which an annual prize is to be given to that midshipman deemed by the superintendent of the academy to have contributed the most by his officer-like qualities and positive character to the development of military spirit and loyalty in the naval school.

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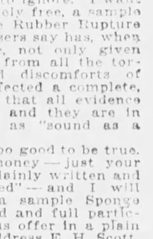

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THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Toledo, Ohio.

BRITONS URGE REDUCTION OF GERMAN DEBTS

Moratorium and Discounts With Bond Payments Are Asked in Scaling Down Process.

Premier A. Bonar Law's new reparations plan reducing the amount of indemnity which Germany shall pay, was put up to the British cabinet last week. It was presented at the allied premiers' conference in Paris with few changes.

The London Daily News said it understood that the main outlines of the British proposals were as follows:

Would Cut Indemnity.

German indemnity would be scaled down to a figure Germany is able to pay, with the most vigorous penalties in the event of default.

A moratorium for the next three or four years with reduced payments over a further brief period to assist Germany to recover industrially.

Germany to be offered favorable discount arrangements if she meets her obligations promptly.

Great Britain to accept German reparations bonds in payment of allied debts, possibly cancelling a portion of the debts.

France to agree to partial remission of the debts due to her from her allies.

Fifty billions of gold marks (about $12,000,000,000), mentioned as probably the total reparations to be required of Germany.

As a result of exchanges of views since the London meeting of the premiers the allies have decided to go over the entire question of reparations in detail at the Paris conference.

The general situation in Germany, the possibility of putting her on her feet through an international loan, and a moratorium and estimates of the length of the moratorium necessary for her recovery, probably will be the first items on the order of business. The allies have collected a great deal of data bearing on those questions.

French Plan Seizures.

While the conference will go into the question of reducing the total of reparations due from Germany it is thought in French official quarters that little will be accomplished by this conference.

It was explained that evidence of Germany's willful default in wood deliveries was beyond question and that the French demand for a formal declaration of such default should not, in good faith, have been opposed by Great Britain. It was also asserted that this refusal likely would place next Tuesday's meeting of the premiers under a certain handicap because of French resentment.

Members of the reparations commission are declared to hold the opinion that only some unforseen development, such as last minute intervention by the United States now can prevent France from seizing certain economic guarantees.

OHIOAN MADE HEAD OF CUSTOMS COURT

President Harding has nominated George Ewing Martin of Ohio to be presiding judge of the United States court of customs appeals.

Judge Martin who will become head of the court of customs appeals, has been an associate justice of the court since 1911. His home is at Lancaster, O., and he formerly was a common pleas judge there.

Australia Encourages Airplanes

The Australian government will pay a bonus of $3 a pound on the weight of all airplanes, not including the engine, manufactured in the commonwealth, in order to encourage the industry in that country.

New Motor Mixture

Consul Wesley Frost, at Marseilles, reports to the department of commerce that the French government is contemplating the enforced use of alcohol, gasoline, cyclohexanol and phenol, partly in order to dispose of great accumulations of alcohol and partly to reduce the country's dependency for mineral oils on the United States, Great Britain and Holland.

A Little Learning and Bobbed Hair Blamed as Chinese Heiress Eludes Wealthy Wooer on Eve of Wedding

TONG HOUSE AT 32 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN WHERE WEDDING WAS TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE—

Shades of Confucius! What has come over the modern Chinese girl and where will it all lead to?

New York's Chinatown is ringing yet with the chatter that arose over the double disappearance of Miss Mildred Wen, Chinese flapper, who simply shook her bobbed head and decamped when her father and George Num Lee, young New York college student, "fixed it up" for George to marry Mildred.

Short hair—short skirts—college education for women—all such revolutionary ideas are blamed for Mildred Wen's unheard-of "independence."

But Mildred can afford to let the tongues wag—she has many sisters among modern Oriental women who are "emancipated"—notably Miss Hyodo, Japan's first woman aviator, and Mrs. Helen Wong, electrical wizard, who with her husband will return to China soon to open up an electrical contracting shop.

TINY BLUE-EYED TOT INSPIRES WAR ON KU KLUX IN LOUISIANA

Copyright 1922, by International News Service.

A little blue-eyed baby girl, scarcely more than 3 years old, is behind the war which John M. Parker, governor of Louisiana, is waging against the Ku Klux Klan.

To her alone are due the exposes which are shaking the state and nation and arousing action against the hooded cohorts of the "Invisible Empire." She alone, if her baby tongue could do more than prattle or her baby fingers do more than scribble, could tell and write the inside story of the Mer Rouge murders.

She is back of the march and countermarch of armed troops which maintain virtual martial law in Morehouse parish. She is back of pistol bulging hips and lightly slung rifles and shotguns on the arms of scores of North Louisiana citizens. She is back of the half ton of dynamite, mysteriously exploded, that brought to the surface of Lake LaFourche the headless, wire-bound bodies of Thomas Richards and Watt Daniel after their four months' rest in the ooze of the lake bed.

She is back of legal and medical talent being assembled by Governor Parker to place the responsibility for that double murder and the torture men say preceded it. She is back of the second public hearing of this sort in two centuries of Louisiana history when, Jan. 5, men will gather in the machine gun ringed courthouse in Bastrop to thresh out the case.

This little girl is Leota Richards, daughter of Thomas E. Richards, one of the men tortured and murdered by the Mer Rouge mob which Governor Parker asserts was made up of members of the Ku Klux Klan and which statement daily developments substantiate.

The machinery which started the cleanup drive against the Klan in this state was put in motion after Governor Parker heard a tale of midnight murder, of a mother's grief, of supine local authorities and at last swore a mighty oath when the little child climbed on his knee in his office in Baton Rouge and pleaded:

"Won't you please bring my Daddy home for Christmas?"

Sees Daddy Taken Away.

The story goes back to the Summer night when little Leota and her Daddy, hand in hand, were going home. A group of men intercepted them. They wore hoods and masks.

"Come with us," they told Richards. He came; gun muzzles enforced obedience. An employe of the Richards garage took Leota home. She tried to tell her mother what had happened. But it was not until Richards had beeen questioned, released and sent home with a "warning" that Mrs. Richards knew her husband had fallen into the hands of the hooded ones who were seeking evidence or confessions as to the attempt which Dr. B. F. McKoin, former mayor of the little town, said had been made to assassinate him. Leota knew only that masked men had taken her Daddy away.

Daddy came back that time. But another time Daddy did not come back. It was after a night of terror on the Bastrop-Mer Rouge road when masked and hooded men took five men from the hundreds that were motoring from the good roads meeting in Bastrop.

Leota's Daddy was one of the five. The world knows that three of the five returned. Watt Daniel and Richards did not.

Days and nights of search followed along with grand jury sessions which indicted nobody. The constituted authorities of Morehouse parish seemed singularly supine. Sinister whispers crept about. No arrest was made. "Nothing to report," was the official attitude.

Then one day Mrs. Thomas Richards, who in her heart knew herself to be a widow, took a train with Leota to Baton Rouge. Doors were closed behind them in the state capitol. With tears streaming down her face Mrs. Richards told Governor Parker of the loneliness of long days and nights, of the sinister whisperings that had come to her.

"It was the Klan that killed my husband," she exclaimed bitterly. They'll do nothing about it in Morehouse parish. They killed him and they killed Watt Daniels and their bodies are somewhere in Morehouse parish today."

Governor in Tears.

Little Leota, used to her mother's crying for days and nights, looked curiously about the room of the ancient feudal-like building with its great mirrors. And as her mother sobbed, she ran up to the man with the graying hair, Governor Parker, whose kindly eyes and quiet manner had won her confidence. He lifted her to his knee. It was then that Leota asked the governor to bring her Daddy back. There were tears now in the governor's eyes.

"I will. Leota," he said simply. That was all. But within his heart he swore a mighty oath to keep faith with that child. Leota went home comforted. Had not the man with the kindly eyes and comforting hands and lined face said he would see to it that her father would be home Christmas?

Details did not bother Leota. She did not know that the state government provided only meager funds for special investigation such as the case required. She did not know that Governor Parker out of his own pocket spent thousands of dollars to make the investigation thorough.

Clues Sought Under Cover.

She did not know that in her native parish, under cover, investigators searched out the clues, that a special diver was brought from St. Louis, that special guardsmen were sent to Morehouse parish with orders to kill anyone who interfered in the search, that a body of men crept forth one night and exploded nearly half a ton of dynamite near the Eastland ferry in Lake LaFourche, and that the two bodies brought up were identified as those of Watt Daniels and of Richards, her Daddy.

Leota just played about, wondering what Christmas would bring and scrawling pencil lines which her mother knew were words to the K. K. K. to bring her Daddy back. Possibly Leota had forgotten the grave man with the kindly eyes. But the man had not forgotten.

They brought Daddy Richards home for Christmas. They brought him in a gray metallic coffin, that shrouded mercifully from the eyes of little Leota the fearful evidence of what men will do under the lash of prejudice and hate and fear and masked anonymity. Troops fired the last salute over his grave. He rests in peace. A widow's doubts are quieted.

But in Baton Rouge, a man with a lined face and cares innumerable, keeps up the fight he has begun, content on one point—that with a little girl he kept faith.

Before Baby Comes

THERE are thousands of expectant mothers who undergo much useless suffering for months before, as well as at the moment when delivery occurs. These months of suffering, with nerves and vital organs weakened, leave their effect upon the child. An eminent physician found the way to stop much of this unnecessary suffering—the same easy way which thousands of mothers have used for three generations.

Mrs. Walter S. Hadley, Bridgeport, Ind., says: "Before my little boy came I was so paralyzed in my hips and limbs I could hardly walk, and some days after a little extra exertion I couldn't walk a step. I felt it coming on this time; in fact, I could hardly get up when I sat down, but now, after using one bottle of Mother's Friend, I am so much better. I feel that I almost owe my life to Mother's Friend."

"Mother's Friend" is applied externally to the abdomen, back and hips. It penetrates remarkably, permitting the easier relaxation and distension of muscles, nerves, tissues and ligaments, and their constant easier readjustment during expectancy and at child-birth. Have no more fear or dread, mother! Start using "Mother's Friend" now—the sooner the better.

Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says: "With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse, and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor, because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

"Mother's Friend" contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. For three generations "Mother's Friend" has relieved expectant mothers of much useless suffering. Mother! you must avoid mere greases and useless substitutes. Begin using "Mother's Friend" today. It is sold at drug stores—everywhere.

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WORK PREDICTS HARDING VICTORY

Cabinet Member Says That U. S. Will Re-elect Its President.

Postmaster General Hubert Work predicts renomination and triumphant re-election of President Harding in 1924.

He is the third member of the Harding cabinet thus to declare his faith that the President will not only be the choice of the Republican party for its standard bearer again, but that he will be vindicated at the polls.

Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover previously had made similar declarations.

Harding Remains Silent.

The postmaster general said so far as he knew the President never had discussed the matter but he expressed his conviction the President's renomination and re-election would result from an insistent demand from the country. The Harding administration's achievements, he said, are such as will bring emphatic indorsement from the people.

"The country," he said, "retains its faith in President Harding and he is popular with people in all walks of life, but I predict the popularity of the administration will reach its greatest height during the last half of his present term. When the time comes for the next national convention the party will have no other thought than renominating President Harding, because it will be the country's wish."

Work then paid his respects to "certain gentlemen," evidently referring to the LaFollette radicals, who, he said, are inspired solely by personal ambitions for power and who are seeking to capitalize the once popular term "progressive."

Not Roosevelt Party.

The postmaster general is the first member of the Harding cabinet to strike back at this group, which is constantly "sniping" at the President and is planning to get control of congress at the next session.

Warning the Republican rank and file that those who seek to usurp the term "progressive" bear no relation to the Progressive party led 10 years ago by the late President Roosevelt, he said:

"No antagonism toward the Harding administration is being voiced by men prominent in public life except those who harbor personal ambitions to become President. These antagonists are 'antis' rather than progressives. The Progressive party of 1912 had nothing in common with those who seek to revive and use a name that was popular. The founder of that party was a great personal leader, whereas those who seek to promulgate and adopt the name 'progressive' represent merely an 'anti party!'"

"It isn't quality happiness the people want; quantity is what they're after.

BORAH DROPS REQUEST FOR WORLD PARLEY

Idaho Solon's 'Wise Move' Withdrawn to Avoid All Conflicts With Harding Objective.

Although privately stating that he was prepared to offer it as an amendment to some other bill should the necessity arise, Senator Borah's decision to withhold his proposal for an international economic conference as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill was regarded as having finally disposed of it and settled the immediate issue which held the senate in its grip for nearly a week.

The Idaho senator's announcement that he would withhold the proposed amendment came as the climax of the senate battle late last Friday after administration assurances had been given by Senator Watson of Indiana that the President already was sounding out the situation in a way that might lead to movement aiding in the adjustment of economic conditions in Europe. He appealed to Senator Borah for this reason not to press his proposed resolution.

Questioned by Senator Borah prior to decision to withhold his proposal as to whether the administration course might "ultimately lead to a conference covering the question of economic conditions," Senator Watson replied: "Or to some gathering for the purpose of determining the problem."

In this connection it was later stated at the White House, where the President was said to regard Senator Borah's action as "a wise move," that the executive was not now contemplating the calling of a general economic conference, but at present proposed "American participation in an economic conference on German reparations." A broad exposition of this proposal was seen in Secretary Hughes' address at New Haven.

TRAFFIC FLOOD JAMS RAILROADS

Executive Says Business Gain Is Problem for New Year.

Railroad traffic in the United States is near to the level of high records and congestion has created a serious situation, says Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railway system, in a New Year's statement.

"The railroads of the United States, at the close of an eventful year, face an array of unusual and in some respects unprecedented difficulties," he said. "It is important that the facts of the situation be grasped thoroughly by shippers, travelers and the public generally.

"Since the latter part of 1921 there has been a reversal of business conditions in America, and with all the hard knocks it is a change for the better. From extreme dullness we have rapidly advanced to a point where railroad traffic is close to record levels.

Rush Causes Problems.

"To handle that rush of traffic is more difficult now than during the war, when individual conveniences and advantages were patriotically sacrificed. Much congestion exists which I trust will be short-lived and many emergency measures are being used to relieve the situation. That they are accomplishing results is indicated by the fact that the freight car shortage, though continuing to be serious, has been reduced in the last few weeks."

Rea says the immediate cause of congestion has been:

1. Resumption of coal mining after the suspension during the Spring and Summer.

2. The flood of general business, partly to restore long existing shortages, due to the war, and partly coming from revival in lines of trade curtailed by the coal strike.

3. The enormous crops of the present year, which in many cases break all previous records.

4. Inability of the railroads during the depression in 1921 to earn enough to maintain all cars and engines.

5. The general railroad shopmen's strike of last Summer.

Flood of Traffic.

"You cannot dam the current of millions of tons of coal and crops and industrial output for months," continued Rea, "deal with the bad condition of equipment following the release of the railroads from federal control, and the poor earnings of 1921, go through a shopmen's strike and still expect transportation service to be satisfactory, although railroad men are struggling to make it so.

"Railroad prosperity can be assured if railroads are encouraged to greater initiative in carrying on their work, if they are allowed to earn and pay a fair return to those who are willing to buy and hold railroad bonds and stocks and if they have a margin of surplus as a credit basis to expand their facilities and equipment and to protect them against losses, depressions and emergencies."

Oldest Cat in U. S. Dies at Age of 24

Thomas Patriarch, the oldest cat in the United States, died in Billings, Mont., last week at the age of 24 years and three months, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Sample.

Thomas was born in Northfield, Minnesota, in 1898 and for a long time was mascot on Northern Pacific trains between Mandan and Glendive. Owing to the loss of his teeth, he ceased to bother mice and lived on condensed milk during his final year.

Thomas' claim for honors as oldest cat in the country was thrown out a year ago when a 20-year-old cat in Missoula laid claim to the age championship. The story appeared in papers all over the country and no cat arose to dispute the Billings' Tom's honors.

$1,000,000 FACTORY GIVEN TO EMPLOYES OPERATES SMOOTHLY

The factory run by and for its employes functioned smoothly the first day last week. It was the plant formerly owned by Henry A. Dix, millionaire employer of New York and Millville, N. J., who announced that he would turn his $1,000,000-a-year dress manufacturing business over to the workers as a reward for their faithful service, and who put the announcement in effect recently.

He reduced his own salary, at the same time, from $60,000 to 50 cents annually. He loaned the employes $250,000 cash capital with which to carry on the business. They are to pay for the blocks of stock they receive out of the future profits of the business.

"The solution of the labor problem in the United States is not entirely, perhaps, but very largely in the hands of employers," Dix said Friday.

"And the solution, as I see it, is this: Treat your employes fairly, remember they are just human beings like yourself and that without them your business success would be impossible.

The Golden Rule.

"It is all simple enough, when you come to look at it. It is nothing much more than the practical application of the Golden Rule.

"And with it, in my case, goes the love and thoughtfulness for the well-being and aid of others as they came from the soul of a woman—my wife, who died three years ago — for it was she who guided and advised me in whatever I have been able to do for the welfare of others.

"I and my family have been termed 'cranks' here before, by many business men, large employers of labor themselves, for giving away, as they termed it, money and charitable and educational gifts which have come chiefly through the earnings of my business.

"In answering them I have pointed out that unless it had been for those employes, my firm would have made no profits and I would have been in no position to give them a dollar.

"The trouble with employers today is that they give too much thought to the profits they hope to make and not enough to the welfare of the people who have made their success possible.

Never Had a Strike.

"It has been my experience that if employes are treated fairly, if their rights are given consideration, they will do the fair thing by you in return. I have never had a strike among the many people I have employed because they all knew I did not regard them merely as beasts of burden but men and women who have feelings just as I have, who are part of our common humanity. In this view my wife always agreed with me and it was she who suggested many of the things which have been done for those who were in my employ.

"Other business men throughout the country may not follow our example, but it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that it is the right course. We have shown the way to others. If they follow there will be less labor unrest and dissatisfaction in this country."

Taming Lions Made This Former Circus Owner Healthy in Old Age

Think of a man who was with a circus for 25 years, made circus history, yet has not seen a performance for 30 years and wouldn't give a German mark to watch the antics under the biggest tent on earth.

That is Charles Forepaugh, 85, who still is as straight as an arrow. He is one of the original Forepaughs, the sole survivor of the six brothers and a sister who were the circus magnates of the day of the one-ring tanbark heaven.

He told how he and Adam, his brother, started on the road, trading horses and taming lions.

"You see, we started in the show business this way," he said. "John O'Brien had a show on the road for about two years during the Civil war. He was showing in Washington when the government needed mules. So John sold his to the government.

"Then he came to Adam and me. We were in the horse business in Philadelphia. He bought some horses and gave us some notes. At the end of a year he couldn't pay, so Adam took a half interest in the show.

Two Shows Sent Out.

"The next year they sent two shows on the road. Adam took one out West and O'Brien started the other East. He got stuck in Pittsburgh and Adam bought him out.

"All we had were clowns, trapeze acts and the like—no animals. Then Jerry Mabee came along with 12 cages of animals. We bought them. That was in 1865, the real start of the Forepaugh circus."

That raised the question of how the animals were trained and he was asked how he started with the lions.

"Somebody had to," he replied in all seriousness. Then he was asked if he was frightened.

"What!" he ejaculated. "Scared? I should say not."

He added: "There's nothing to be scared of. A lion won't hurt you if you do not hurt it. One of the first things I learned is that you can't break a quiet lion. Get one that's wild or cross and it's all right. A quiet lion is liable not to attract your attention much and just when you ain't looking he'll get you. I knew that a lion's eyes expand and contract, making it appear to him that a human being is bigger than he really is, so I figured I was boss of the lions."

How He Trained 'Em.

Then he told how he trained his first lions. He said:

"I opened the door of the den and got inside, closing the door behind me. I had a broom in my hand and started to sweep the front of the cage, gradually going closer to the lions. As I came near they moved to the other side of the cage. I kept on sweeping, again moving toward them. They moved back. I kept this up for about 10 days.

"Then I had a temporary gate slipped in through the bars of the cage and drove the lions over, perhaps a dozen times. That happened for about 10 days more. Then I attached a hoop to the top of the gate and got them to jump through the hoop.

"Next I attached a piece of paper over the hoop, tearing a large hole in the center. Each day I made the hole smaller until finally I had them jumping through a piece of paper. Next I lit the paper on the hoop and taught the lions to jump through the blaze. After that everything was easy."

But it wasn't all so easy at that. There's the time back in the '70's when a part of his act was to put his head in the lion's jaws. Simple trick.

"All you do is hold one jaw this way and the other this way," he explained.

Was Double Crossed.

But something happened that time and the animal's jaws went shut. Forepaugh took his meals through a glass tube for weeks.

Forepaugh looks exceedingly young.

"It's the outdoor life that did it," he explained. "I feel just as fit as I did 30 years ago. I eat my three squares a day, dont' know what indigestion is, sleep like a log and smoke 40 pipefuls every day."

DEMURE MAIDS KICK STEPPERS FROM CHORUS

Girls With Educated Heels Spurn Gay Life in New York's Stageland.

"The ladies of the ensemble," who rode to work in gorgeous limousines and were met after the show by young millionaires in high silk hats, are no more.

The chorus girl of today lives under the discipline of a boarding school.

Charles B. Dillingham, theatrical producer, shattered one of "Main Street's" favorite illusions recently.

"Thirty per cent of the chorus girls in New York productions at this time are from colleges and conventa," he declared. "These girls walk to work in athletic clothes and return home chaperoned.

"If a girl has nothing but looks I don't want her. In addition to general attractiveness I demand the mental training given by a college or convent, where the discipline prepares girls for the stage."

Amateur theatricals largely are responsible for so many university girls joining the chorus, Dillingham believes.

"We are glad to have them—they have intelligence and ambition," the impresario said.

Suggested title for possible popular song: "Would Grandma Be a Flapper Were She Only 18 Now?"

ONLY ALLIES CAN HELP IN EUROPE

McCormick Believes Aid in Crisis Can't Come From Abroad.

Possibility of "gravest events before the end of the Winter" in continental Europe, unless the allied governments "act with economic wisdom, prudence and foresight hitherto foreign to their policy," is seen by Senator McCormick of Illinois, who has just returned from a trip through Europe.

Senator McCormick indicated his survey of the European situation had convinced him Europe must solve its own problems.

"If the governments can't agree on a sound and reliable program for the definite and final settlement of the total sum of reparations which Germany shall pay and can pay," he said, "if they can't agree among themselves and with bankers and investors on a plan which will stabilize German currency we may expect the franc and the lira to start down the declivity in pursuit of the mark, the crown and the ruble."

Three general propositions which ought to be included in a new reparations settlement were outlined by the senator as:

Priority of payments for reconstruction in northern France.

Extension of a moratorium to Germany for several years, conditional on an adequately secured bankers' loan to stabilize the mark, to balance the current German budget and to contribute to French reconstruction this year.

Prompt withdrawal of "the barbarous or semi-barbarous Mohammedan troops" from the Rhine and the progressive withdrawal of other troops as the terms of the moratorium and reparations agreement are fulfilled by Germany.

"More important to the rehabilitation of Europe than any conference, than any agreement between statesmen and financiers, can be," he added, "is the exorcism of the spirit of hate which animates governments and peoples. Unless the peoples are moved by a Christian comity there can be no real peace in Europe."

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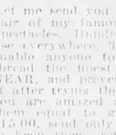

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